

NEWS

Trade to civil servants discussed

Commons chairman

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Mr. Christopher Price: Call for a franker system.

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He was not aware of suggestions that the article would say that the late President de Valera was aware of the imminent crisis in the weeks before the trial. He said he did not know that the press conference had been planned.

At the trial it was alleged that the defendants had conspired to import arms into the Irish Republic. Mr. Haughey has since made no public statement about the affair.

As a result of the trial Mr. Haughey was dismissed from ministerial office by Mr. Jack Lynch, the former Prime Minister. On succeeding him last December Mr. Haughey was given a bitter and hostile reception by the leaders of the two main opposition parties.

Mr. Price said this week: "It is now time for the Civil Service to move towards the United States system, where civil servants can give an indication of the advice they have given."

Phillips expects to be able to agree compensation before the end of this year for the families of more than thirty British workers who died.

The company said that the scale of payments might not be at the Norwegian level, regarded by the oil industry as being generous. Details of payments to British families will take longer to arrange because there is no single organization negotiating for them.

Some Norwegian claims remain to be disposed of individually, but it is understood they will be settled along similar lines.

All but two of the 123 workers believed to have died when the platform capsized on March 27 were employed by contractors, the largest of which was Grooten, based at Middlesbrough. The other two worked for Phillips.

Mr. Platt said his son, also called Raymond, was taken from Nazareth House in Lasswade, with the help of two masked men belonging to a group called the Protestant Freedom Fighters. They flew to Belfast from Edinburgh, he said.

He told a press conference hurriedly called at a Belfast address by the Ulster Defence Association, the only legal paramilitary organization in Northern Ireland, that contact was made with the Protestant Freedom Fighters through a newspaper article.

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Mr. Keith Stevens, the prospective Liberal parliamentary candidate for Burton, a farmer and broadcaster, has stood down because of illness and work commitments.

Mr. Bruce Pell, the authority's public relations officer, said that the situation was not yet as serious as during 1976, when standpipes were set up in parts of the region.

North-west England is another region suffering from the dry spell. Pests have had only 1 or 2 per cent of normal rain in the past two months. A hosepipe ban was introduced last week over a third of the North West Water Authority's area.

The authority said yesterday that small local reservoirs in Cumbria were causing worry but the main North Wales and Lake District reservoirs contained about 90 days' supply. The hosepipe ban is expected to be lifted on June 9.

Hosepipe restrictions have also been introduced by the Northumbrian, Severn-Trent and Yorkshire authorities.

The National Farmers' Union said yesterday that dry topsoil, vegetables, spring-sown wheat and grass for hay and silage. Strawberries might be scarce and expensive, it added.

Nationally the lack of rain is not regarded as being as serious as it was in 1976. Rainfall in February and March was well above average, unlike four years ago, when there was a water shortage at the start of the summer. The Department of the Environment said yesterday that reservoir levels were satisfactory and ground-water levels were higher than usual.

Inquiry into Haughey trial to be published

From Christopher Thomas Belfast

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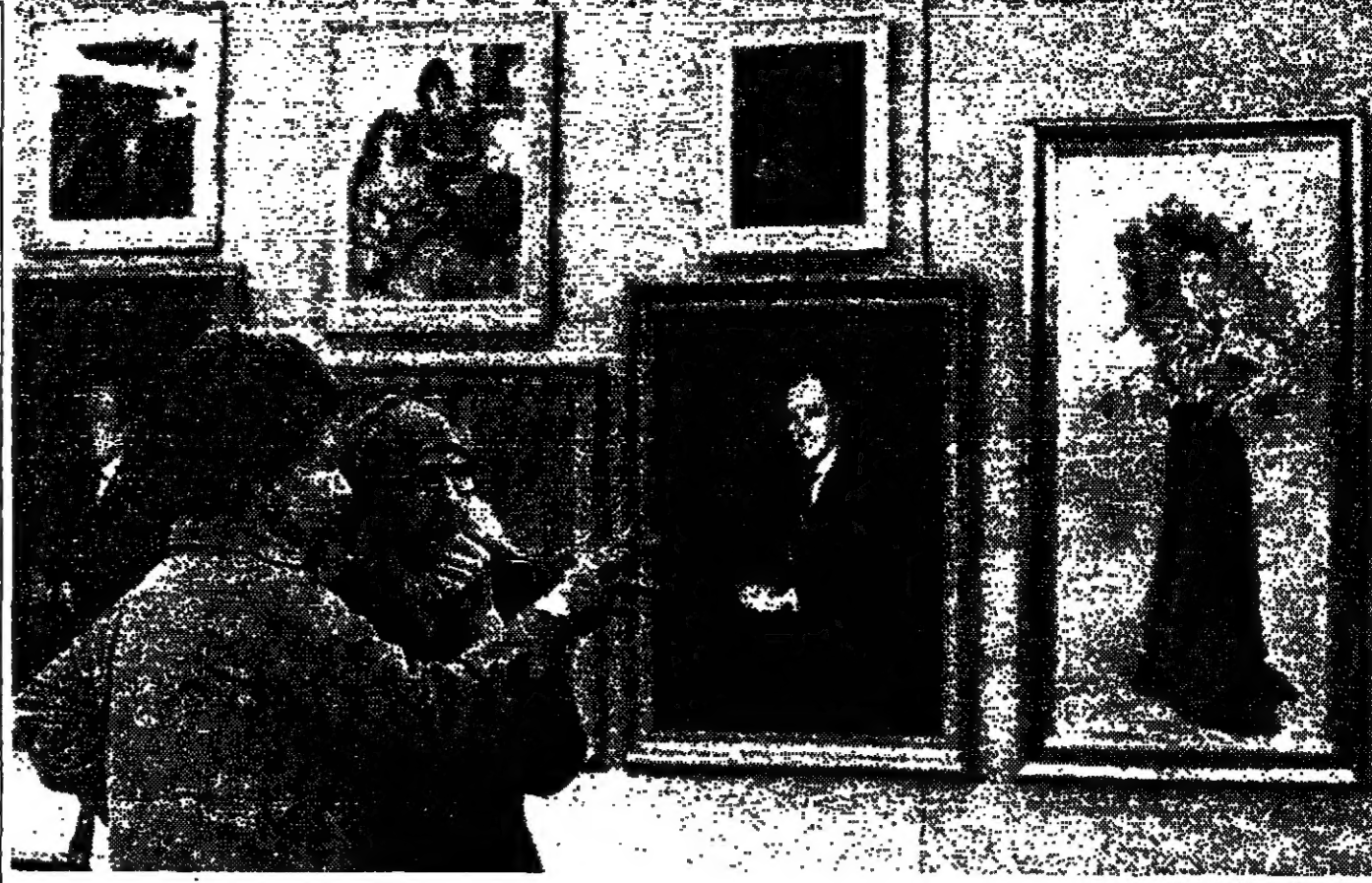
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Viewers of the annual exhibition of the Royal Society of Portrait Painters, which opens to the public in the Mall Galleries, London, today. The subjects include the Prince of Wales

Lord Northampton to sell vases

By Geraldine Norman Sale Room Correspondent

Lord Northampton has decided to try to resolve the financial difficulties posed by his two homes, Castle Ashby and Compton Wynyates, by selling the superb collection of Greek vases assembled by the second marquess about the 1820s.

The collection will be auctioned at Christie's on July 2 in 99 lots. It is the finest of its kind in Britain and one of the best in the world. Most of the great vase painters are represented. The second marquess, collecting in the wake of Sir William Hamilton, clearly had a fine eye for quality.

The value of the collection is anyone's guess, because no group of vases of that quality has appeared on the market in recent times. The only pieces

of importance that appear for sale tend to be illegally excavated in the Middle East and smuggled out.

Christie's are somewhat conservatively estimating a total of £250,000, but the result could be very different if the 51st reputed to have been paid by the Metropolitan in New York in the 1970s for an Euphronios vase was a true measure of market prices.

The top prices are likely to be dictated by the gaps in museum collections, according to Elizabeth Anne Hastings, of Christie's. Among them may be that for the amphora known to scholars as the Northampton Vase because the style of decoration is unique. There have been several theories as to the origin of the vase, but it is now thought to have been made in

Attirra by immigrants from eastern Greece.

Lord Northampton hopes to use the proceeds from the sale to refurbish Castle Ashby as a centre for conferences and banquets. After his father's death in 1978 he attempted to hand the house to the National Trust, but he says that he could not provide the required endowment. The conference centre would be his alternative solution. The castle will also be open to the public for two months a year.

Lord Northampton has moved to Compton Wynyates, which will be closed to the public after this year except for arranged visits. If the sale provided any windfall it would go towards rewiring and re-roofing that house, he said.

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Scottish schools disrupted by teachers' action

From Ronald Faux Edinburgh

Combined action by teachers in the Educational Institute of Scotland and the Scottish Secondary Teachers' Association will affect schooling for some 250,000 Scottish children today.

Further disruption is likely as local authorities continue to take a hard line against the teachers in pay negotiations. The unions are demanding an 18.5 per cent rise.

Strathclyde and Lothian regional councils, who between them employ most Scottish teachers, have supported the unwilling tactics of local authority negotiators. The EIS yesterday described that attitude as "reactionary".

The board is pinning much hope for exports on the tiny cottage industry that produces true English farmhouse cheese. The board is advertising farmhouse Lancashire cheese, a variety so rare that it is seldom found in the EEC outside its home country.

The board is also selling the more familiar British factory cheeses, like Cheddar and Double Gloucester, which are finding a steady sale to hotel chains in the Middle East.

The board said yesterday that it had adopted a policy of selling many types of dairy produce abroad when prices there were higher than at home. The board's export sales are worth more than £90m a year.

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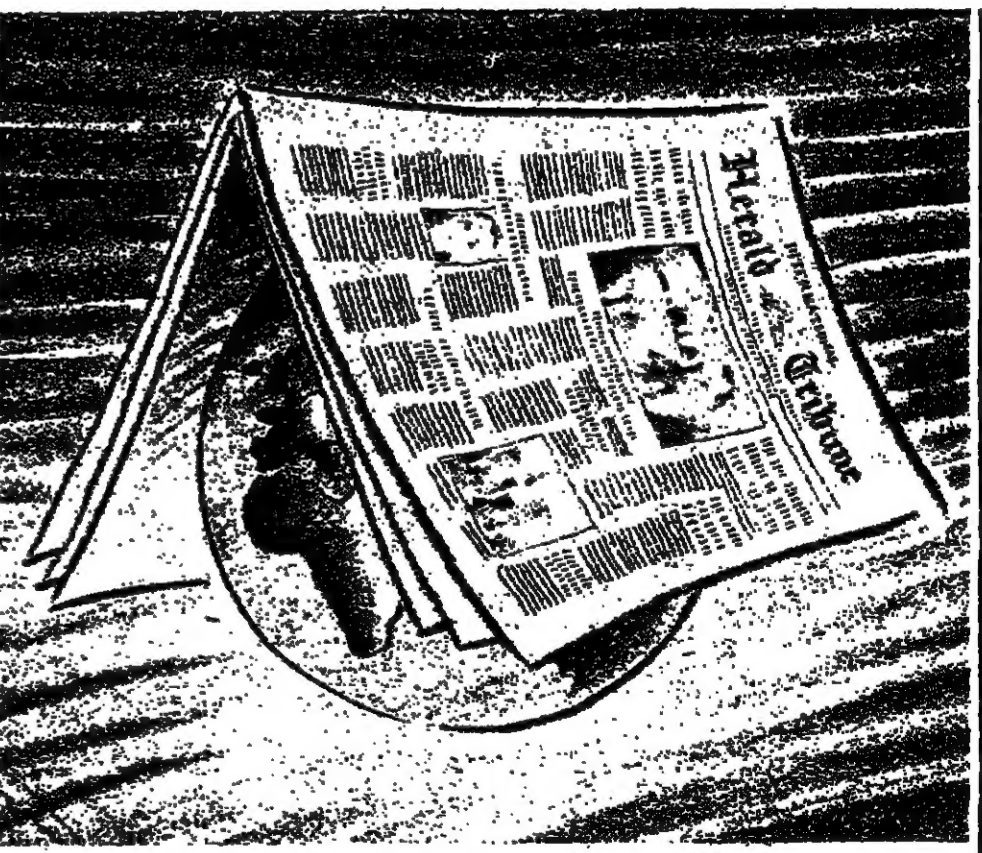
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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post



o preview: The 3L's long-awaited car, the Mini revealed in this picture issued in our Motoring Cor-writes). To be the Birmingham al Motor Show in Metro is a front-model with two and a tailgate. It rivals such as

Second man is charged with bomb deaths

From Our Own Correspondent Belfast

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HOME NEWS

Mr Carlisle wants parents to pay towards school text books but solicitor says it is illegal

From Diana Geddes
Cheltenham

Parents should be encouraged to contribute towards text books and other basic educational facilities in their children's schools, Mr Mark Carlisle, Secretary of State for Education and Science, said yesterday.

Addressing the annual conference of Head Teachers in Cheltenham, he said: "Faced with the financial problems of today, I do not think it unreasonable that parents who wish to do so should be invited to contribute towards facilities in their schools."

He agreed that it would probably increase the disparities of educational provision between schools; but there was a limit to how much local authorities could be expected to spend on education. Already the average rate rise in the counties this year was 26 per cent.

Later, at a press conference, Mr Carlisle said he saw nothing different in principle from parents raising money for a school microprocessor or paying for their child's music lessons than parents contributing to the cost of text books needed for O level examinations or to the redecoration of the school premises.

"I see nothing wrong with voluntary contributions from parents. It is perfectly reasonable, perfectly normal and quite proper. There is a total difference between putting a charge on education, which is illegal under the Education Act, 1944

and encouraging parents to help pay for certain items which they consider lacking in their schools."

There was a lot to be said for the "fifty-fifty system" in which local ventures, such as a new village hall, were jointly financed by the local community and the parish council. He did not mean that parents should pay for half the costs of their child's education, but that there should be more joint funding. He saw nothing wrong with a head teacher asking for a voluntary levy from parents.

He suggested that poorer schools which were unable to raise adequate funds from parents might be allocated extra resources by the local authority to reduce the disparities that might otherwise occur.

Mr David Hart, general secretary of NAIT, said later that by encouraging local authorities to get parents to contribute to the basics in schools, Mr Carlisle was actively encouraging local authorities to break the provisions of the Education Act.

Under that Act local authorities had a statutory duty to provide free of charge schools which were "sufficient in number, character and equipment to afford all pupils opportunities for education offering such variety of instruction and training as may be desirable in view of their different ages, abilities and aptitudes."

Mr Hart, who is a solicitor, said he believed that some

authorities were already in breach of that duty in certain schools. A time would soon come when an articulate caring body of parents would take a test case to the courts. "I wish they would," he said.

The union had issued a policy document last December calling on its members to avoid getting involved in fund-raising schemes designed to pay for basic deficiencies in schools.

He said: "Because if you start on that slope it will be very difficult to get off it, particularly given the Government's expenditure plans for the next years."

In his address to the conference Mr Carlisle said it was important that negotiations of a new contract of service for the teachers were pressed ahead, particularly in view of the difficulties over such matters as lunchtime supervision.

He was strongly opposed to teachers getting extra pay for midday-break duties. He believed that that should be considered part of the teachers' normal working day. "I do not think you should pay for individual aspects of a teacher's job," he said.

He found it "depressing and distressing" to learn of the lack of support some heads were getting from their staff in helping to supervise pupils during the lunch hour.



Gene Kelly with the television dance team, Hot Gossip, at the Hilton Hotel, London, yesterday when the film star was guest of honour at a Variety Club of Great Britain lunch.

Open channel radio 'cannot be policed'

By Kenneth Gosling

It would be impossible to monitor open channel radio, the British form of citizens' band, when it came into operation, a Home Office minister said yesterday.

"To police the whole of the air space would be a most formidable job," Mr Timothy Raison, Minister of State at the Home Office, told the Radio Industries Club in London.

"We have to work on the assumption that everyone who switches on will have to put up with what they hear."

Mr Raison had been asked why the Home Office had not acted against people who operated amateur radio frequencies and used foul language. He said that it was aware of the difficulty and intended to amend the Wireless Telegraphy Act.

A discussion document on open channel radio would be published soon. The possible frequency bands had been examined and the Home Office had had to consider the difficult balance between regulation and control of the service and

the need to have a service that was not too expensive and not shackled by over-bureaucratic regulations.

The scheme being considered differed in certain respects from those of other countries, Mr Raison said. "We are aware that many proponents of open channel radio are pressing for its early introduction because of the increase in the illicit use of 27MHz equipment."

"We are doing all we can to counter this but we will not be forced into premature decisions."

Police see Richardson friends

By Stewart Tendler
Crime Reporter

Police officers searching for Charles Richardson, the former London gang leader, who absconded last week from an open prison, have visited a number of addresses and spoken to his friends.

Thames Valley police said yesterday: "We are making inquiries at a number of addresses in the south of England."

Mr Richardson, who was convicted in 1967 of various offences and sentenced to 25 years' imprisonment, disappeared from Springhill open prison, near Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire, last Saturday.

Mr Richardson, aged 46, left a note saying that he wanted to think things over and would eventually give himself up.

Hunt for boys who may have seen killer of priest

Three schoolboys who may have seen the killer of Father Edward Hull, the Ramsgate priest, and Miss Maude Leelan, his housekeeper, were being sought yesterday by murder squad detectives.

The boys, now on half-term holiday, are thought to be afraid to tell police what they may have seen at the Kent presbytery where the two were killed.

Det. Chief Inspector John Robinson, head of Thanet CID said: "We want to trace these schoolboys, who were in the area of the presbytery at about 4.45 on Friday afternoon. A woman overheard them say: 'Shall we tell police what we saw?' The children may have seen a man going to or from the presbytery."

Mr Robinson added: "The children have nothing in coming to us. Their story will be dealt with strictest confidence."

The police are also to trace a blue briefcase when the presbytery was raided. Mr Richardson was believed the assailant would be blood-stained may have been taken to cleaners in an all-ports warning issued by the police.

Gallagher, from prison, whom they interviewed. Sheppey escape: TI were searching yesterday for prisoners who from Eastchurch prison, Isle of Sheppey, Kent, believe the men he their way to London.

Violent crime up 6 pc in Humberside
From Our Correspondent
Hull

Humberside will again be listed high in the table of violent crime. Last year there were 16 homicides, including three manslaughter charges, and nearly 2,700 other crimes of violence, an increase of almost 6 per cent. Nine of the 13 murders were cleared up.

Mr Hall said: "It is difficult to imagine that the police service has ever been more under pressure since its inception. Crime in the county increased by 3.5 per cent last year and had risen by 12.5 per cent in four years."

The value of property stolen in more than 25,000 crimes had doubled to £43m, and only half was recovered. The authorized establishment of the force was 350 officers below what was required. The extra policemen would cost about £1.5 m in wages.

Call to scrap competing energy board

A "senseless energy policy" of competing energy boards and instead of matching energy sources, he said, the government should scrap the Energy Board and instead of matching energy sources, he said, the government should scrap the Energy Board and instead of matching energy sources, he said, the government should scrap the Energy Board.

The South of Electricity Board has over-capacity, he said, scrambled around for to justify Torness, a function was to em nuclear industry.

It was stated that, rally a public energy held under the chair Professor Thomas Maffessor of Building 8 Strathclyde University academics from unive Britain and Dublin tel

Dance school seeks path to counter cut in grants

By Martin Huckerby
Music Reporter

The London School of Contemporary Dance launched an appeal yesterday for sponsorship in an attempt to counter the danger to the school's future posed by the inability of its students to obtain grants from local education authorities.

Education authority economies have curtailed grants for training in the performing arts and if the situation continues the school may close. It is seeking patrons from industry and private sources to aid dance students with their maintenance and tuition fees.

The school said that in September "a number of really talented potential dancers and choreographers seem unlikely to receive discretionary grants for their vocational training."

There is a vital need for student scholarships to many gifted, dedicated who cannot obtain the training they deserve.

Mr Richard Ral principal, said the appeal made to enable students standing ability to su school. A particular was students who fourth year of train were mostly dancers w go to professional co but they needed u training first.

In its appeal the seeking amounts rang £4,000 a year covers four years, which w for both a student's maintenance, to similar sums to help trying to pay much own costs.

Policeman gets £10,850

Police Constable Alexander Rainey, who was severely injured in a riot at a football match between Northern Ireland and England three years ago, was awarded £10,850 damages in Belfast yesterday.

Shots fired at flat

Shots were fired above two left-wing flats in Hull at about 3 am. The shots are John St in Anlaby Road and 11. A bookshop, in Sprit No one was hurt.

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THE NEWS

Protest to minister on
of drugs to
n children in home

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npauyagam and a
wrote to the British
ournal about their
ns on 10 "extremely

disturbed, violent and ag-
sive girls" aged between 12
and 16, who were not influ-
enced by care. Five of the girls
were on the drugs for nine months
to a year, the rest for shorter
periods.

"The girls on this regimen
benefited, their disturbed be-
haviour subsided, they became
approachable in a psycho-
therapeutic framework, and
were alert, cooperative, and
psychologically more stable",
they said.

There are no guidelines on
the prescribing of drugs to
children. Nor are there any
statistics on what drugs are
given to children in homes and
in what doses. The Royal
College of Psychiatrists says
it is sometimes fully
justified to give tranquillizers
or sedatives and other drugs to
mentally disturbed children.

Dr Colin Brewer, the con-
sultant psychiatrist at Middle-
sex Lodge assessment centre,
view, but his institution does
not use such drugs. He thought
that few homes prescribed tran-
quillizers in large doses for
children and over a long period.
Kendall House was using
"enormous doses" of the kind
that could be justified only for
schizophrenic patients who
had built up a tolerance to
normal doses, Dr Brewer said.

No properly controlled trials
of these drugs had been carried
out on children and they could
have long-term and irreversible
side-effects, he said.

Children had to be treated
with special care because they
were not free agents and were
not assumed to have minds of
their own like adults. More-
over, the people who were do-
ing the prescribing were also
in loco parentis, a factor that
complicated the relationship,
Dr Brewer said.

Dr Perlinpauyagam,
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ouse, denies that he
e drugs to control be-
"That is absolute-
be said." They are
lp children who have
aviour disorders."
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scientists think that
be developed in the
years that will sup-
overstimulation of
immune system, the
es.

Rheumatoid arthritis
'not far away'

Guy's Hospital, London, who
produced the paper, said: "In
ology, the study of drugs that
act on the immune system, has
been developed.

"Intervention is now taking
place at the second stage of the
disease, when there is over-
activity of the immune mech-
anism. These drugs act on the
mechanism and hold back the
disease."

Through advances in tissue
typin scientists are also better
able to work out which patients
will suffer severe toxic effects
from the drugs being used to
suppress that immune response.

"We may be able to predict
which patients will obtain the
best response from a particular
drug with the least chance of
developing toxic side-effects.
This individualized form of
treatment will be of great
benefit to sufferers", Dr Panayi
said.

A spokesman for the council
said: "This paper shows very
clearly the progress research
has made in the last decade. It
is very hopeful news indeed."

Dr Michael Heath, a pathol-
ogist, said that the girl had
died from strangulation and Mr
Chai of a drug overdose.

The coroner had been told
by both social workers and do-
ctors that the girl had sexual
relations with her.

Mrs Lema Chai said she had
left her husband because of his
drinking and violence.

Det Supt Rowland Penrose
said a note was found from Mr
Chai in which he said: "God
forgive me for what I have
done."

Dr Chambers said: "As the
evidence became clear, this be-
came something like a Greek
tragedy. He added that both
had been living in the seat of
tension and violence. He re-
corded that the girl was unlaw-
fully killed and her father had
taken his life.

must therefore re-
turn as to the scope
be allowed to such
as applying for war-
such grounds", the

mean convention has
ly been incorporated
in law, however, and
interference if con-
cessary for "national
ublic safety or the
elieving of the coun-
protection of health
or for the protection
its and freedoms of

WEST EUROPE

War crimes
trial hears
evidence
of brother

From Robert Schul
Amsterdam, May 27

Mr Dirk Menten today gave
evidence against his brother,
Pieter Menten, the Dutch
millionaire and art collector
who is on trial in Rotterdam
charged with wartime mass
executions of Polish Jews.

Mr Dirk Menten said that he
had decided to give evidence
now, contrary to three years
ago during Pieter Menten's first
trial, because of his brother's
apparent determination to fix
the blame on him. Pieter
Menten has repeatedly told the
court in Rotterdam that he has
been confused with his brother.

Mr Dirk Menten, aged 75,
who lives in France, told the
court that he and members of
the Menten family had become
convinced after the war that
Pieter had become mentally
unstable. As a "precaution",
they had drawn up in 1953 a
document recording that Pieter
had told Dirk in 1943 that
Pieter had been present in the
village of Podgoroditsy at the
time of the executions.

The document does not, how-
ever, mention Pieter's involve-
ment in the executions. It does
say that Pieter killed an
"enemy" by hitting him on
the head with a stone, adding
that he killed the wrong person.
Asked by the presiding judge
whether it was possible to con-
fuse him with his brother, Mr
Dirk Menten answered that this
was impossible. "I was much
taller. My brother at the time
looked more like a young
Goering", he said.

cause Herr Croissant, who was
defending members of the
Baader-Meinhof terrorist group,
fled to France in July, 1977, to
escape arrest and sought polit-
ical asylum there. This was
considered in breach of his
duties as a lawyer.

Herr Croissant was later
extradited to West Germany to
face charges of supporting a
criminal organization. He was
sentenced in February, 1979, to
two and a half years' imprison-
ment, but was released from
prison last December for good
behaviour.

His clients included Andreas
Baader and Ulrike Meinhof,
the leaders of the terrorist
group.

AP, UPI and Reuter.

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Radical lawyer describes traditional leadership as flaccid and obsolete
Old guard of French Jews under assault

The suggestion that the
Jewish community in France
might use its vote in next year's
presidential elections to con-
demn the pro-Arab policy of
President Giscard d'Estaing has
been dismissed as "unaccept-
able", by the Chief Rabbi of
France, Dr Jacob Kaplan.

He was referring to attempts
by young Jewish leaders to
stimulate its political conscious-
ness in defence of Israel.

The chief rabbi, who was
speaking on Radio Luxem-
bourg, described the creation
of a Jewish lobby in France as
a "delusion".

French Jews, he said, could
demand of those for whom they
voted certain guarantees, such
as that the Palestine Liberation
Organization should not receive
the backing of the French
Government. But beyond that,
"each votes according to his
conscience and personal con-
victions."

"We have never given any
instructions to Jewish voters,
and will not do so. In any case,
they would not be obeyed."

It is easy to see why Maitre
Henri Hadjenberg, the 32-year-
old energetic and thrusting
president of the Renouveau
Juif, is a thorn in the flesh of
the traditional leaders of the
Jewish Community in France.

His organization, created four
years ago, has deliberately set
out to challenge their—in his
opinion—excessive political
conformism and flaccid defence
of Jewish interests both in this
country and in Israel.

At the mass, part-pop gala,
part-demonstration, "Twelve
Hours For Israel" which he
organized on April 28, on the
outskirts of Paris, he accused
the French Jewish establish-
ment of "political bankruptcy",
and called for the creation of
a Jewish pressure group—not a
lobby, he is careful to explain—
to fight the weapon of Arab
oil through the ballot box.

Described by Baron Guy de
Rothschild in a recent interview
as "a minority extremist",
whose demagoguery would end
in "cutting off French Jews from
the French nation".

Maitre Hadjenberg countered
these charges at a press confer-
ence. He asked who principle
could prevent French Jews from
taking a stand on a problem
like French policy towards
Israel.

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Ban on Baader-Meinhof lawyer upheld

Karlsruhe, May 27.—The
Federal Court of Justice in
Karlsruhe today upheld an
order depriving Herr Klaus
Croissant, the radical lawyer,
of his right to practice in West
Germany.

The Baden-Württemberg
Ministry of Justice issued the
order in September, 1977, be-

cause Herr Croissant, who was
defending members of the
Baader-Meinhof terrorist group,
fled to France in July, 1977, to
escape arrest and sought polit-
ical asylum there. This was
considered in breach of his
duties as a lawyer.

Herr Croissant was later
extradited to West Germany to
face charges of supporting a
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Chief Rabbi of France, Dr. Jacob Kaplan.

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Lorry men's
protest
blocks roads
into Paris

From Ian Murray
Paris, May 27

Operation Snail got under
way at 7 am today and the
result was traffic jams to the
north, south and east of Paris,
often over 10 miles long and
trapping thousands of infuri-
ated motorists.

The lorry drivers' union,
which gave the order to its
30,000 members to cause chaos,
declared itself "very satisfied"
with the demonstration and pro-
mised more to come. The lorry
drivers blocked all the lanes on
motorways, never travelling at
more than six or seven miles
an hour.

The reason for the action is
their growing frustration with
parking restrictions which they
claim, are making it almost
impossible to deliver goods
without breaking the law.

According to M. Marcel
Barcel, president of the Paris
region of the drivers' union:
"Our action today is nothing
but a simple warning. We en-
visage that, before the end of the
year, we shall be depriving
supermarkets of all goods de-
liveries for an entire week. If
we do not obtain satisfaction."

The supermarkets are, after
the police and parking wardens,
the chief culprits in the eyes of
the drivers because they insist
on deliveries at specific times.
The effect of trying to keep to
these schedules coupled with the
vigilance of parking wardens,
means that not only fines for
the drivers but the loss of their
licenses, if they are caught
speeding to make up for lost
time.

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Yate
Nr Bristol Tel: Chipping Sodbury (0454) 313496

C. Lyons & Son
Eas Harpree
Nr Bristol Tel: West Harpree (076) 122 243

Isan Swift Garages Ltd.
Bristol Tel: Bristol (0272) 2775670

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WEST EUROPE

Terrorists face health hazards in German jails, Amnesty says

From Patricia Clough
Bonn, May 27

Amnesty International today issued a report strongly criticizing the conditions for jailed terrorists in West Germany which, it says, causes severe physical and mental damage.

Politically motivated criminals are frequently kept, both before and after being sentenced, in complete isolation or in isolated groups of between two and five, according to the report.

In some cases they are exposed to sensory deprivation—almost total silence, white-painted walls and white furniture, the light permanently switched on and almost constant observation—which results in serious mental and emotional disturbances.

Although the sensory deprivation cells which had provoked an outcry in the mid 1970s are no longer used, conditions in recently-built high security wings of prisons where some terrorists are kept are very similar, Amnesty says.

The report quotes material from the European Human Rights Commission, the Council of Europe and medical research to argue that the conditions in which the terrorists are kept result in low blood pressure, circulatory illness, giddiness, headaches, stomach and digestive disorders, lack of sleep, difficulties in concentrating and speaking, hallucinations, depression and suicidal tendencies.

A number of the terrorists have suffered from extreme forms of these ailments, the report goes on.

Attached to the report are descriptions of four individual cases, including that of Frau Ingrid Schubert, who in 1977 hanged herself in a state of depression in which she could not distinguish between reality and fantasy.

Frau Astrid Prohl, who escaped to Britain after being

sent to a clinic when her health broke down as a result of her prison conditions, says she is still suffering from the effects. Herr Werner Hoppe was released last year after doctors feared for his life. He was unable to eat without being sick, could hardly walk and suffered from internal bleeding.

The report does not say how many people are still kept in these conditions but asserts that more than 100 have been subjected to them at one time or another.

Amnesty has urged an appeal to the West German Government to abolish the practice of isolating such prisoners and to find an alternative compatible with humane principles. Amnesty proposals for a kind of ombudsman to supervise the prison conditions of terrorists has been rejected by the Government on the ground that other bodies are already fulfilling this function.

A suggestion by the organization for independent medical examinations of terrorists has also been turned down as the terrorists refuse to co-operate.

A formal reply to the report from the Government is expected tomorrow. Meanwhile the ministries of justice of the various states have pointed out that terrorists, who refuse to behave like ordinary prisoners, require a whole new set of problems for which the prison system is scarcely equipped.

Most of the jailed terrorists have now agreed to live under ordinary prison conditions and those in pre-trial imprisonment which can last several years in West Germany—are under the supervision of their respective judges, according to the ministers.

Officials pointed out that isolation was relieved by the terrorists having in their cells radio and television, whole libraries of books and frequent visits from their lawyers.

Dutchman who helped RAF gets British award

From Our Correspondent
Amsterdam, May 27

Mr Gerrit Zwanenburg, who heads the Royal Netherlands Air Force identification and recovery team, was today made an honorary member of the Order of the British Empire.

During the Second World War, he recovered 53 RAF aircraft that crashed in Dutch territory.

Portuguese civil servants go on two-day strike

Unions representing Portugal's 380,000 civil servants today began a 48-hour strike.

Port workers did not join the strike, but maintained an overtime ban imposed last Saturday as part of a separate pay dispute.

The civil service strike affects jobs ranging from rubbish collection to most hospital services.

French penal code reform faces growing storm

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, May 27

Ever since the Bill for the reform of the penal code was approved by the Cabinet early this month, a storm of protest has been gathering not only from opposition parties and the trade union organizations, but also from judges' unions, bar associations, and other bodies, and not merely those of left-wing persuasions.

This has demonstrated how difficult it is to reconcile security and liberty—which is the title of the Bill.

Its opponents argue that M Alain Peyrefitte, the Minister of Justice who has fathered the Bill, has satisfied popular demand for greater security and sharper repression of crime at the expense of individual liberties.

More than 300 amendments have already been tabled in the National Assembly, and even some deputies of the governing majority, both Gaullist and Giscardian, have expressed reservations.

This explains why the minister said he was ready to accept amendments to his Bill, provided they did not alter its spirit. Discussion of the text, which was to have come before the full House today, has been postponed for a week.

In the past four weeks, in Parliament, in the press and on television, M Peyrefitte has fought for his Bill. He said last night he had been described as a "lark and horseman pie, as the French say goes—one lark of liberalism and a horse of repression."

In fact, he said, it was the other way round: A "lark of repression, which is aimed at 5 per cent of delinquents and criminals, and a horse of liberalism, which benefits everybody."

For about 10 years," he went on, "Frenchmen were struck by the rising tide of violence. They expect the state to do something to guarantee their security. It is not an erratic movement of opinion, but a steady trend, the expression of a popular will."

The judges and the lawyers were unanimous in their opposition to the Bill. "In any case, judges and lawyers will not be called upon to vote for it. We make laws not for them, but for 53 million Frenchmen."

The Minister has repeatedly claimed that the reform guarantees a number of new freedoms: It restricts to a judge the right to detain someone pending trial; it gives protection to foreigners under an expulsion order; it provides for tighter control of psychiatric internment; and more effective protection and compensation for victims of crimes.

The trade unions fear that the higher penalties provided for destruction of property, theft, administrative documents, the occupation of plants, or the obstruction of train services can be used by the Government to repress strikes and demonstrations.

The judges consider that the equality of rights between prosecution and defence is seriously undermined by the Bill.

OVERSEAS

Troops hold 300 in reoccupied Kwangju

From Jacqueline Reditt
Seoul, May 27

Nearly 300 students were rounded up after the South Korean Army seized control of the rebel city of Kwangju at dawn today.

Residents said that troops were making a house-to-house search and dragging out virtually anyone of student age. The youths had their hands tied behind their backs and were taken away in lorries for questioning.

There were eyewitness reports of young men being punched in the face and kicked in the stomach by soldiers but the military law commander, Mr Lee Hui Song, said troops had been ordered to identify the ringleaders of the uprising and treat the others leniently. He added that only radical militants would be detained.

Official reports said that 17 militants and two soldiers were killed in the attack which lasted an hour and 40 minutes, and that 12 soldiers were wounded. In addition, a burnt corpse was found in the provincial headquarters, the Capitol Building. Suicide was assumed.

A number of residents feared that the death toll was considerably higher and said that although the Army was in control of the town by 5.10 am, sporadic gunfire could still be heard six hours later.

The government-controlled Korea Broadcasting System issued a warning in English early today, to all foreigners in the area asking them to stay indoors. Loudspeakers from helicopters carried by soldiers



South Korean troops lead hand-bound students on a rope after house-to-house searches in Kwangju yesterday.

Obote campaign opens for Uganda presidency

From Charles Harrison
Nairobi, May 27

Dr Milton Obote, who was President of Uganda from 1962 until he was ousted in the military coup in 1971, returned to a triumphal welcome at Bushenyi, western Uganda, today.

Thousands of supporters of his party, the Uganda People's Congress, including leaders of the new military-backed Government, had crowded into the area 200 miles from Kampala, to see Dr Obote arrive from Tanzania, where he has lived in exile for the last several years.

His speech, promising Ugandans that he would work to restore law and order and repair an economy shattered by nine years of neglect, clearly marked the formal start of his campaign to return to the presidency. He will be the congress candidate for president in the elections which are due to take place in Uganda later this year.

He recommended the Government, which ousted President Godfrey Binaza earlier this month to invite international observers from the Commonwealth and the Organization of African Unity to ensure that the elections are conducted fairly.

The civilian governments which have ruled Uganda, since the ousting of President Amin, have been accused of corruption, a year ago, he said, had encouraged factionalism and corruption, and had failed to inspire Ugandans to work to rebuild their country.

Dr Obote denied being hostile

to the people of the hereditary kingdoms which he abolished in 1967, and also denied responsibility for the excesses of President Amin, who he had appointed to a military post.

He criticized President Amin's 1972 expulsion of Asians as inhuman, and said he would not advocate a revival of the nationalization measures he himself had introduced in 1966.

The government-owned newspaper Uganda Times welcomed Dr Obote home today. Its editorial called him "one of the heroic sons of Uganda", who had the right to join other Ugandans to rebuild the country.

The newspaper accused Britain and Israel of participating in General Amin's overthrow of the Obote Government in 1971. "They thought they had solved their problems, only to instal monster Idi Amin, who humiliated them in his own primitive way," the editorial said.

It praised President Nyerere of Tanzania for his assistance in overthrowing Amin and accused unnamed "other countries" of issuing statements pretending to be concerned about Uganda's difficulties.

This was an obvious reference to Kenya and Sudan, which have both expressed concern about the recent Ugandan coup. Both Kenya and Sudan are unhappy at Tanzania's support for the coup, which is seen by them as a prelude to plans to return Dr Obote to power.

Deputies gather for Iran's first Islamic Parliament

From Tony Allaway
Tehran, May 27

Iran's first Islamic Parliament, charged by Ayatollah Khomeini with resolving the issue of 53 American hostages, opens a month late tomorrow in a ceremony expected to last two days.

With continuing confusion over the exact results of the two-round election which began in March, observers will be busy counting to see exactly how many of the 270 deputies swear the oath of allegiance to the Islamic Republic.

It is believed the number will be around 240. The remaining 30 or so seats are empty either because violence in the constituencies on polling day,

such as in Kurdistan, or because results were annulled for election rigging.

The parliamentary deputies will hear messages from the Ayatollah and President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr and will meet Ayatollah Hossein Montazeri, often mentioned as the successor to Ayatollah Khomeini, in the religious capital.

The day is a public holiday, not because of the event but for the anniversary of the death of Ali, the most revered of the 12 "Imams" or saints followed by Iranian Muslims. Religious leaders in Qom today urged the nation to go to their rooftops tonight to shout the revolutionary slogan "God is great" to celebrate the double occasion.

United Nations battalion commander outlines policy of conflict with Norwegians face Haddad men and Palestinians

From Robert Fish
Beirut, May 27

The "Naxtar" of Ebel el-Saqi stood up to talk to the assembled guests in the old village house, its beams blackened with fire. There were a group of Norwegian diplomats, a journalist or two and the senior officers of the Norwegian Army's contingent in the United Nations in southern Lebanon.

The old man stood a little unsteadily but appreciated the formality of the occasion. The meal was over and it was his turn to thank his Norwegian hosts.

He looked towards Colonel Ole Roennning, the Norwegian battalion commander, then said softly and in Arabic: "You are our parents and we are your children."

There were a few moments of silence and then a burst of applause from the other Norwegians, who had arrived from other villages in the situation area where people had returned to life under United Nations protection.

It had been a genuine, perhaps trite, but very moving sentiment from the traditional village elder of Ebel el-Saqi's 200 men and women. Colonel Roennning, a balding man with a head rather like an eagle and with sharp, watchful eyes, beamed back at the old man and ordered that the glasses of aquavit be refilled.

United Nations troops in southern Lebanon need that kind of appreciation. Except for a few intensely inconsequential moral victories over the forces of Major Haddad—an incursion blocked here, a threat bluffed there—they have had few successes to show for their endurance except for the presence of the villagers who returned to their devastated homes two years ago and decided to stay.

The Norwegians are among the most efficient of the United Nations contingents, but even they cannot totally protect their people. Only a few days before the Mukhtar's little speech, three militiamen from Major Haddad's enclave had kidnapped a shopkeeper called

Edmond Mara and spirited him off to the Christian town of Marjayoun.

The Norwegian duty sentry might have stopped the whole business had his rifle not misfired, but Mr Mara has not been seen since.

It was a rare slip in the Norwegian battalion's record of peace-keeping, a phenomenon which its colonel espouses by the more colourful title of "conflict-control". He has every reason to define his terms, for the Norwegians are the only United Nations contingent to face both the Haddad militia and the Palestinians.

Colonel Roennning likes to demonstrate his theories by the maps in his headquarters above the operations room. A shrapnel-pocked building with a broken veranda smothered in purple flowers and bougainvillee. He taps the map with a stick when he talks.

"A conflict-control force," he says in precise English accent, "must go between two parties and press them away from each other. It must do this with negotiation and it must define its lines. Providing

Hua pled to Japan on Korea crisis

From Peter Hazelhurst
Tokyo, May 27

Chairman Hua Guofu, Chinese leader, assured Japanese today that Korean troops would not be demilitarized zone Korean peninsula to the uprising in the So

The assurance was given by Chairman Hua Guofu after a meeting with Japanese Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka in Tokyo after Chairman Mr. Masayoshi Ohira Japanese Prime Minister cuss the crisis in South Iran, Afghanistan and t ing importance of the tion of South-East Nations.

Chairman Hua, who in Tokyo as a state guest became the first Chin of government to vis the 2,000 years of relations between t

He was quoted as that the invasion of Af pas part of the Soviet global strategy. Japan and other nations sh ranks to "guard t against Soviet threats."

He added that the regimes in Kampuch Vietnam could be u springboard by the Sov to gain control of the straits. Mr. Masayo Japan's Chief Cabinet: told journalists tonight

that all the parties in know the line, you can work without the use weapons.

Colonel Roennning observation posts in and every road that carefully defined blu covered by a checkpo: too courteous a man good a soldier—to co the tactics of the m but it is not difficult why the Norwegians ground when oc lost.

Across in Tibn example, the Irish b from a professional ar tried to counter Haddad sions by placing th observation posts on est ground and bring of their armour up to it. It is a conventional tactic but the m driven painful territo into the Irish are

The Norwegians, on hand, have largely ig traditional importance ground. Their men militia in fields and roads and their armot to the rear.

Socialists' caution on hostages

From Harry Debelius
Madrid, May 27

The leader of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party, Señor Felipe Gonzalez, returned to Madrid empty handed today from a trip to Tehran in an effort on behalf of the Socialist International to win freedom for the American Embassy hostages.

Admitting that he made no progress in the matter, Señor Gonzalez said that in the present situation, in which Iran is being subjected to strong diplomatic, political, and economic pressure, it could move into the Soviet orbit. During his visit he said, he got the impression that continued pressure from the West would only further delay the hostages' release.

Kreisky optimism: Dr Brund Kreisky, the Austrian Chancellor, who has been in Tehran, is hopeful that the problem of the hostages will sooner or later be resolved peacefully (Mario Modiano reports from Athens).

Begin Cabinet nominations underline hawkish trend

From Christopher Walker
Jerusalem, May 27

In the wake of the amirimonous resignation of Mr Ezer Weizman as Defence Minister, the position of the hawks in the Israeli Government was significantly strengthened if Mr Menachem Begin, the Prime Minister, is able to secure backing for his projected Cabinet.

Mr Begin disclosed tonight that he plans to appoint Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the Foreign Minister, to succeed Mr Weizman. A founder of the Stern Gang, and a former Mossad agent, Mr Shamir is regarded as one of the ministers with the most unbending views on the Palestinian issue.

Mr Begin intends that Mr Shamir will be replaced at the Foreign Ministry by Mr Yitzhak Moda'i, the Energy Minister. Mr Moda'i is also noted for hard-line views on the issues of Jewish settlements in occupied Arab territory and Palestinian autonomy.

Early tonight, there were indications that Mr Begin's proposals were running into opposition from some coalition supporters. But official sources accepted the appointments to be approved when they are presented to the Cabinet and the Kaesset on Thursday.

The shaky state of the coalition Government was emphasized this morning by an opinion poll in the Jerusalem Post newspaper indicating that more than 50 per cent of Israeli voters want the Government to resign.

Mr Begin's appointments underline the trend towards harder line Israeli policies. Whereas Mr Weizman was an enthusiastic supporter of the peace treaty with Egypt, Mr Shamir abstained from the vote on the Camp David agreement.

Two months ago, the Egyptians expressed apprehension when Mr Shamir was appointed Foreign Minister and soon spoke out in support of expanding Jewish settlements.

At the Defence Ministry, he would be responsible for administering military rule over the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, areas which are now experiencing the worst Arab unrest since they were seized by Israel in 1967.

Schmidt on behalf of the West

Continued from page 1

help of neighbour World countries.

In particular, he v Mr Brezhnev to agree tations on reducing ar ing the number of rang nuclear arms in Europe. He will refi own recent suggestion sides should refrain playing any—or in case any more—for th while talks take place.

He will also enbri assured that the p detente in Europe allowed to continue.

Since first indicies Chancellor wanted a that his trip would v ain, the Germans have lowered their require zero. As far as can dished, there has been from Moscow of the discuss improving the tional situation. The encouragement is that, n Russia have a Chancellors to go, to nevertheless.

Here Schmidt has urging Russia and the States to get a move on. Although his own talks Brezhnev today he believed they would not go to Moscow mediator, only as a for the Western alliance the need for full back his other Westerners.

The French, in the Germans point on given for dising out The Germans, with of their past, their dependence on the Unit and their strategic vi cannot afford to act own.

They know that strategy is always to prize West-Germany's alliance. This is a must, not only be must be seen to be

Game poachers kill ranger and park scout

From Our Correspondent
Salisbury, May 27

A white national parks ranger and black game scout have been killed and two game scouts seriously injured in an anti-poaching exercise in Zimbabwe's Wankie national game park.

The two men killed on Sunday were Ranger Roger Evans and Game Scout Dennis Kajese. They died when attempting to arrest a large gang of poachers in Wankie along the Botswana border. In the same incident five poachers were killed and two captured.

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(No stamp needed).

South Africa to put 53 churchmen on trial

From Eric Marsden
Johannesburg, May 27

The church militant was impressively in evidence at Johannesburg's law courts this morning when 53 religious leaders briefly appeared before a magistrate, charged with contravening the Riotous Assemblies Act by gathering illegally in the city centre.

A second charge accused them of obstructing traffic during their procession yesterday to demonstrate against the detention of another clergyman.

The 53 were not asked to plead and were released on warning to appear for trial on July 1. The defendants include the Secretary-General of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu; the Anglican Bishop of Johannesburg, the Right Rev Timothy Bavin; the Dean of Johannesburg, the Very Rev Simon Mkoane; and Methodist and Baptist ministers.

The court overflowed with relatives and friends and had to be partially cleared so that there would be room for the accused who were singing hymns in their cells below the court.

Several prominent church leaders were among the crowd.

The head of the Anglican Church of the province of South Africa, the Most Rev Bill Arnold, Archbishop of Cape Town, and the President of the Methodist Church of South Africa, the Rev Andrew Losaba of Durban, were waiting for news of their colleagues.

They were joined by the Bishop of Birmingham, the Right Rev Hugh Montefiore and other Anglican bishops. The Bishop of Birmingham is one of several prominent Anglicans attending a church conference here.

The 53 churchmen were arrested yesterday while marching through the city to demonstrate against the detention of the Rev John Thorne, of the Congregational Church, who was held in jail over the weekend to face charges under the Riotous Assemblies Act relating to an earlier demonstration.

He was released last night, but today, with six others, he also appeared before a magistrate and is to appear again on Thursday.

Action against the clergymen was taken as the schools' boycott by Coloured, Indian and some black students flared up again on the day which the Gov-

ernment had set as a deadline for a return to classes.

It spread to the Transvaal Reef town demonstration at Coloured and Indian townships against the arrests yesterday of two Coloured political leaders and two Indian teachers. The students have been threatened with expulsion unless they return to school immediately.

In Cape Town seven of the staff of the University of the Western Cape were arrested, apparently in connexion with the schools' unrest. They included the head of the university's Afrikaans-Nederlands department, Professor Jakes Gervel, three sociology lecturers and a mathematics lecturer.

The charges against the clergymen have led to a spate of protests from church dignitaries and black political leaders. The president of the South African Catholic Bishops' Conference, Archbishop J. P. Fitzgerald, and Bishop M. Gortschalk, of the same organization, issued a statement saying that the detentions illustrated the futility of detentions and bannings without trial and the growing restiveness and sense of outrage with which God-loving people viewed them.

They said they knew many of those arrested to be peace-loving men who were "out for more rapid and significant change according to the law of God."

The statement added: "Those in authority should try to realize we are at the point of confrontation between the law of God and the law of man. In this there can only be one choice for the clergy—the law of God."

Mr Louise Le Grange, Minister of Police, without specifically mentioning clergy, has stated that he has ordered his men to deal firmly with political demonstrations aimed at challenging the state's authority. "People endeavouring to achieve confrontation with the Government by unconstitutional means must just accept that they will get what they are looking for," he said.

In spite of Government warnings to the press not to give prominence to anti-Government demonstrations, all newspapers have headlined the arrest of the clergymen on their front pages. From the Government point of view a demonstration of firmness has become a public relations disaster.

Chicago boys' purge le universities of entering economists

and his subsequent resignation was among the first of a dozen dismissals within the University's economics department that signal the end of dissent within the faculty.

The Chilean Government's economic team has been given carte blanche by General Augusto Pinochet, the head of state, to treat the country as an experimental laboratory to test their Friedmanite theories.

This has been carried out on two fronts: the actual government economic policies as directed by Señor Sergio de Castro, the Finance Minister, and the university purges that have been directed by Señor Miguel Kast, the Planning Minister.

Last year at the University of Concepción the entire economics faculty was dismissed, and nine new economists supporting the free market theories were engaged in their stead. The Catholic university's dean of economics faculty is a "Chicago boy" and with the dismissals at the University of Chile, the Government is virtually assured of unanimous support for its economic policies at the university level.

As Catholic observers see it, most of the discussion of the country's economy is increasingly supportive of the view that the end justifies the means. The Government seems obsessed with stability as a goal and the functioning of the market and ignores social considerations as well as humanistic and religious concerns.

As a result, the old struggle between ideological sectarianism and the Church's social teachings has resurfaced.

A quiet protest against the dismissals was held yesterday when a group supporting the dissident economists placed a mourning wreath at the statue of Andrés Bello, founder of the University of Chile.

In a letter signed by professors from all of Chile's universities to the daily newspaper *El Mercurio*, the group lamented that the educational system was suffering from the academic purges.

"The universities have lost, and will continue to lose, in the face of these arbitrary measures, noble professors," the letter said, "while insecurity and suspicion reign."

1 of ash from cano

Ashington State, about 12,000 ft into today in a warm area could be more followed three from the summer last night and 30 today which said could mean in the volcano is a the latest eruption of the south-eastern area.

Tailor's men on a mission to Mr Lynch

From Our Correspondent Hongkong, May 27. Sam, the Hongkong tailor who recently turned the Duke of Kent away from Savile Row and provoked questions in the House of Commons, is back in the news again. His employees were seen entering the hotel suite of Mr Lynch, the former Minister of the Republic of Ireland, who stopped briefly in Hongkong. They politely evaded questions, so it is not known what they were providing, or whether Mr Lynch had been guided by the editorial lead of the Duke of Kent, ex-president Richard Nixon or Mr Jeremy Thorpe.

Rallis wants Greece to rejoin its military command

Modiano 27. Rallis, the new Minister, declared under which the Greek armed forces would rejoin the Nato integrated military command with full operational jurisdiction in the Aegean, as was the case before the Greek pull-out in 1974. Turkey blocks this arrangement, claiming a share of Nato command and control in the Aegean.

Mr Rallis said the Greek Government had not "so far" considered substituting the military link with Nato for a bilateral defence arrangement with the United States, which would guarantee this country's territorial integrity.

That the thought had been aired was evident from the fact

that Mr Rallis referred to the legal difficulties of such an arrangement in view of the need for ratification by a United States Congress more than reluctant to assume overseas territorial commitments, even in exchange for the American military bases in Greek territory.

The prime minister said the status of the United States military facilities in Greece would be examined after a full study of the text of the United States-Turkish defence co-operation agreement signed recently.

The Greek Government is counting on an American pledge to preserve the balance of power between Greece and Turkey by granting military aid to the two countries at a 7-10 ratio.

Liu Shaoqi book outsells works of Mao

Peking, May 27.—Former Chinese President Liu Shaoqi's most important work, *How to be a Good Communist*, has broken sales records in Peking over the last few weeks, whereas sales of books by Mao Tse-tung are falling off.

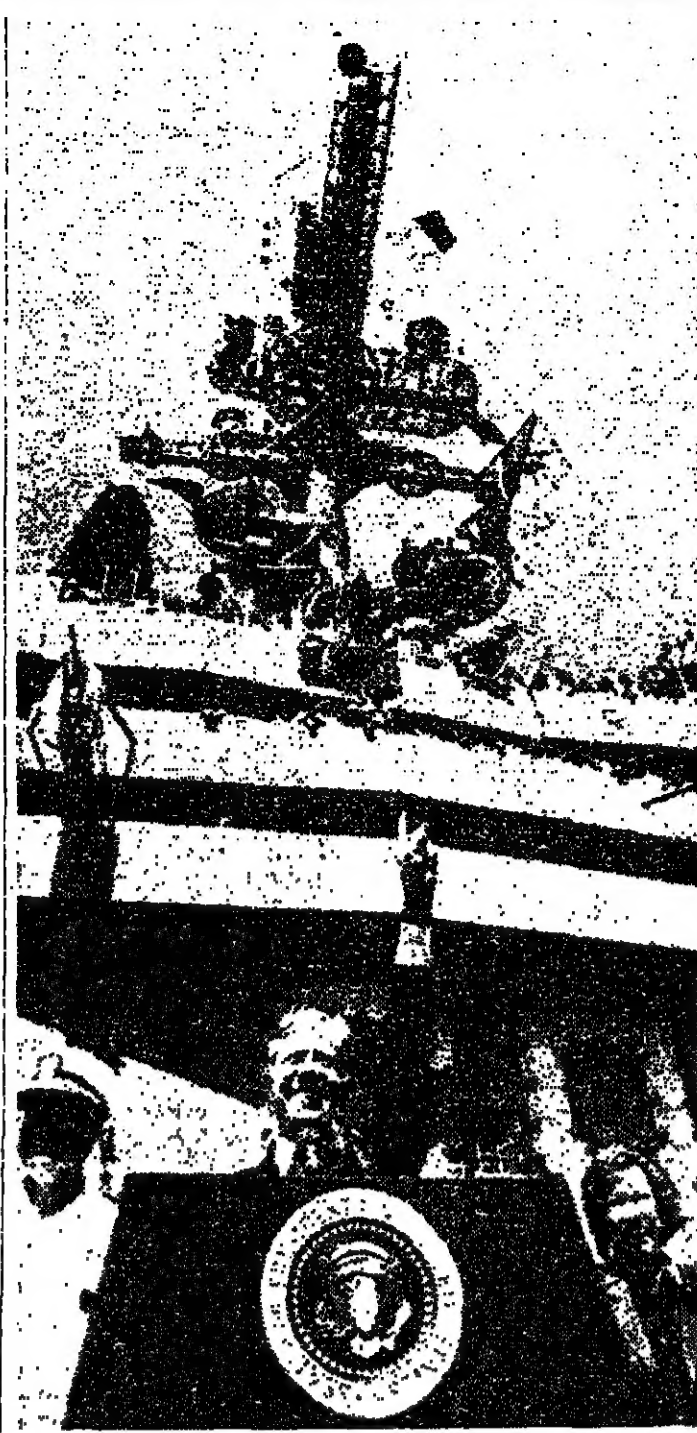
Quoting an official from the Xinhua bookshop in Peking, the New China news agency said that 1,400,000 copies of *How to be a Good Communist* had been sold in Peking bookshops since it reappeared in March. By comparison only 10,000 copies of the political and philosophical works of Mao Tse-tung had been sold in the first four months of the year.

The agency suggested the explanation lay in the fact that each Peking citizen already had an average of 42 works by Mao or on Marxist theory.

After having been popular in the 1950s and early 1960s *How to be a Good Communist* was banned during the Cultural Revolution of 1966-76 when Liu was disgraced.

Carter aide cleared

New York, May 27.—A special prosecutor has concluded that there was no basis for indicting Mr Hamilton Jordan, the White House chief of staff, for cocaine use, *The New York Times* reported.



President Carter on board the USS Nimitz on its return from the Indian Ocean. The nuclear carrier launched the helicopters used in the attempt to rescue the American hostages.

Bishops call for US El Salvador arms ban

By Richard Dowden. Eight Roman Catholic bishops from England and Wales have written to Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, asking him to try to stop the United States selling arms to El Salvador.

The bishops letter has been sent under the auspices of the International Justice and Peace Commission and its signatories include the Auxiliary Bishop of Birmingham, Mr Joseph Cleary, the commission's president, the Archbishop of Liverpool, Mr Derek Worlock.

The letter says: "The repression during the first three months of 1980 has by all accounts been the barest in El Salvador's recent and turbulent history."

The bishops welcome the British Government's own ban on arms sales to El Salvador but they "are with dismay" at the decision of the United States government, in the wake of these most recent events, to

give further military assistance to El Salvador.

The bishops urge the Government "to use its good offices with our allies to seek an embargo on arms shipments to El Salvador until such time as the situation is substantially improved."

Cardinal Hume, the Archbishop of Westminster, has sent a copy of the letter to the Archbishop of San Francisco, Mr John Quinn, who is president of the United States' Bishops' Conference, with a message saying that it appears vital to seek an international embargo on all arms transfers to El Salvador since January, 1978, when Cardinal Hume wrote to Mr James Callaghan, who was then Prime Minister, asking him to intervene.

Mr Nicholas Ridley, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, reaffirmed the Government's intention not to sell arms to El Salvador in January.

Libyan accused of Athens worker's murder

Athens, May 27.—Muhammad Abdullah Saad, aged 50, a Libyan oil company employee, was today accused of the murder in Athens of a 23-year-old Libyan factory worker, who the police believe was an opponent of Colonel Gaddafi, the Libyan leader.

Today's police accusation is expected to be followed by a formal charge tomorrow and then by an inquiry leading to a trial, a police spokesman said. The factory worker, Mr Abdul Rahman el-Kimay, was found last Wednesday in his rented room in the working-class suburb of Haidari with his throat cut. The murdered man's name had previously been given as Abdul Rahman Abu Bakr.

The police said that two Libyan students in Athens technical schools, Abdallah Belhaje, aged 17, and Nour el-Din Mahmoudi, aged 18, were accused as accomplices and would also be charged by the public prosecutor.

Police said an inscription in the murdered man's room said: "The revolution will live for ever. Death and no mercy to the imperialists."

Four Libyans have recently been killed in Rome, two in London and one each in Beirut and Bonn. Libyan authorities have told Libyans living abroad to return home or be executed.

Chinese urged to eat up

Peking, May 27.—Authorities in the province of Sichuan have appealed to people to eat as much pork as possible to deal with a severe meat glut.

\$2.4m Van Gogh at Washington

From Patrick Bragan Washington, May 25. The Post-Impressionist exhibition that opened here this weekend is rather smaller than the Royal Academy winter exhibition, on which it is based.

There are 274 pictures in the Washington show, compared with 438 in London. About 200 pictures appeared in both exhibitions, including virtually all the Cézannes, Gauguins, Seurats and Van Goghs. One painting that will attract rather more attention here than it did in London is Van Gogh's "Garden of the Poet".

A 'god' turned out to be a bandit

In the fourth in a series of articles based on exclusive interviews with *The Times*, Ilya Dzhirkvelov, a former KGB officer and the highest-ranking defector, reflects on the changes in Russia and in himself and his generation during the Stalin era and since.

Ilya Dzhirkvelov is not a dissident. As a former member of the KGB, he has little time for Soviet human rights activists. In his interview with *The Times*, which ranged from his childhood years to the present, Mr Dzhirkvelov reflected on the changes in Russia over the past 30 years in a tone which suggested little sympathy for the Russian democratic movement. What he and his generation want, says Mr Dzhirkvelov, is in his 50s—a standard of living, a degree of personal freedom, but at the same time strong leadership, order and discipline.

Mr Dzhirkvelov, who was a member of the Communist Party for 34 years, looks back to the days of Stalin even now with a degree of nostalgia. A stocky, suntanned Georgian with close cropped white hair, Mr Dzhirkvelov recalls with animation how he joined the KGB at the time the NKVD—in 1941 in the first flush of youthful enthusiasm.

To many people both inside and outside Russia the initials KGB or NKVD inspire fear and dread. But to young Ilya Dzhirkvelov, according to his own account, the Soviet security police was a fine, even glamorous organization, defending the state with stern but just measures, in the tradition of the revolutionary Cheka. It also offered a stepping stone to privilege and power. Only later, says Mr Dzhirkvelov, did he understand that the victims of the secret police were the innocent casualties of a cruel, and arbitrary despotism.

Deported at gunpoint to Siberia

His first task was to help round up the Crimean Tatars, some of whom had fought for the Germans during the war.

Most of these had joined Hitler's army during the war in order to avoid certain death in Nazi starvation camps. This did not, however, save them from equally certain death at the hands of Soviet firing squads.

Mr Dzhirkvelov, who was deported to gunpoint to Siberia and central Asia by NKVD troops, among them the 17-year-old Ilya Dzhirkvelov. Many died en route. The descendants of the survivors have still not been allowed to return to their homes.

The wholesale deportation of the Tatars ranks as one of Stalin's most horrendous crimes. But Mr Dzhirkvelov

only now realizes he was taking part in an act of inhumanity. "At the time," he says, "I thought the Tatar nation were traitors. I had not the slightest doubt that what I was doing was right."

Doubts did enter in, Mr Dzhirkvelov told *The Times*, as he became aware of the gap between the ideals proclaimed by the regime and its cynical, self-interested conduct of affairs. Even as a youth in Georgia, he says, he was struck by the fact that those in authority, exalted their own families to the Iranian border as the Germans advanced, leaving lesser mortals to their fate.

Georgia, he notes, is especially corrupt among Soviet republics and has the additional distinction of having produced two of Russia's greatest monsters in Stalin and Lavrenty Beria, Stalin's chief of secret police. Mr Dzhirkvelov says Stalin at close quarters, together with Churchill and Roosevelt, when he was assigned to guard the delegates to the Yalta Conference in February 1945. For a young man of ambition, to guard the Big Three was to take part in an historic event. And to be close to Stalin was to be in the presence of a demi-god: "We thought he was Almighty, greater than the sun, more powerful than the Tsar."

Yet the doubts remained. In 1947 Mr Dzhirkvelov was sent to Romania to deal with "Nazi collaborators", just as he had in the Crimea. But in Romania hostility towards the Soviet Union was open and unchecked. Russian officers were looted and obstructed in the street. It took two Soviet guards with sub-machine guns to persuade a reluctant Romanian landlady to offer Mr Dzhirkvelov and his new wife accommodation.

When two United States ships appeared off the port of Constanta with an offer of American grain, there were ugly anti-Soviet demonstrations. The imposition of communism on Romania, observes Mr Dzhirkvelov, left a legacy of antagonism towards Russia which still persists, as he himself found during frequent visits in subsequent years on behalf of either the KGB or Tass.

Outwardly, however, Mr Dzhirkvelov was an exemplary citizen. He was now married to a fellow employee of the KGB. (They were later divorced; his second wife and their daughter are with him in the West.) As a reward for loyal service Mr Dzhirkvelov was given a post in the First Chief Directorate of the KGB, which covers intelligence and counter-intelligence in foreign countries. He became an expert on Turkey and Iran, and was entrusted with undercover missions in those countries, helping to foment subversion by Soviet sympathizers.

However, the KGB was not without internal discords in these years, Mr Dzhirkvelov revealed in his interview with *The Times*. He cites the case of a fellow agent who at a KGB meeting ridiculed the practice of vetting candidates for election to the Supreme Soviet. If there was only one candidate, and he had to be approved by the KGB, surely there was not much to be said for "democracy" in the Soviet system. The "dissident" was expelled from the KGB for "Trotskyism and opportunism", and Mr Dzhirkvelov was himself chided for short-sightedness when he dared to discuss the case with colleagues. The incident also compromised the "dissident" mentor in the KGB, Fyodor Bykovsky, father of the Soviet Cosmonaut, and like Mr Dzhirkvelov a KGB intelligence agent in Iran.

But it was the death of Stalin in 1953 and the subsequent arrest of Beria which caused the greatest tremors within the KGB. With the passing of the dictator, many KGB operatives feared the demise of the system he had created, a system which depended on the KGB for its very existence. In the power struggle which followed, Beria's colleagues in the Politburo manoeuvred secretly against him, fearing that the secret police chief would try to seize power. When the plot was ready, the Politburo pounced and arrested Beria at a joint session of the Council of Ministers and the Party Central Committee. So powerful was their fear of the KGB, however, that the Soviet leaders enlisted the aid of the Army, who brought tanks on to the streets of Moscow to prevent a KGB coup. The secret police were neutralized, and their chief was executed after a brief "trial".

Degree of respect for Stalin

Mr Dzhirkvelov recalls how he and other KGB officers sat at headquarters in the Lubyanka on Dzerzhinsky Square in Moscow and heard the list of charges against their boss. Beria, says Mr Dzhirkvelov, was accused of having been an "agent of international imperialism". This struck even the KGB as absurd. They were used to fabricating evidence of complicity with particular Western intelligence services but to shoot Beria for being in the pay of all of them was going too far.

Mr Dzhirkvelov's attitude to both Stalin and Beria is coloured by the fact that both were Georgians, like himself. Beria, he says, was on the whole "disliked" by Georgians who considered him "cruel" even by their standards. Their attitude to Stalin was more ambivalent. When in 1936

Khrushchev made his "secret speech" denouncing Stalin, there were mass peaceful demonstrations in the Georgian capital, Tbilisi. The demonstrators wanted to know why "their" Stalin was being removed from his pedestal. The authorities panicked and sent in troops, who opened fire, leaving scores dead. Because of what Mr Dzhirkvelov calls these "tragic events", took an anti-Russian turn. He was sent by the KGB to Tbilisi—his home town—to find and punish the ringleaders. The KGB, he says, arrested 400 people, but no "instigators" were ever found, since the Georgian reaction to Stalin's disgrace had been quite genuine and spontaneous.

All in all Mr Dzhirkvelov retains a degree of respect and even admiration for Stalin, coupled with a hint of disdain for the leadership of Khrushchev which followed. He acknowledges that Khrushchev brought a welcome "breath of fresh air" into the enclosed, paranoid world of Stalinism. But Stalin, says Mr Dzhirkvelov, was at least a strong leader. His "cult of personality" was a real and fearful one, whereas the self-glorification of both Khrushchev and Brezhnev have been pale and laughable imitations.

Stalin, says Mr Dzhirkvelov, did "great service" to the Soviet state—a remarkable statement from a man whose own father, the deputy political commissar of the Black Sea Fleet, disappeared in the purges of the 1930s. The death of Stalin, he says, was none the less "the beginning of the end" for those who had served the Soviet power loyally. The KGB still had a role to play, creating subversion abroad and repressing dissent at home. But it renounced the curbing of its powers under Khrushchev, and missed its father figure. Stalin, "he turned out to be a god," he says, "we thought to be a bandit. And we thought to ourselves: why should we trust this Khrushchev? Perhaps he'll turn out to be a bandit as well."

What Mr Dzhirkvelov hankers after—and, he says, "there are many who think as I do"—is a Russia with a strong central authority, but one in which a degree of personal liberty and expression of opinion is permissible. He looks back to the 1920s in the Soviet Union as an era when this combination prevailed. The fact that the KGB, which he is in some ways proud to have served, exists in order to stifle the challenge posed to authoritarianism by demands for freedom does not strike him as a contradiction.

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Queen's warm welcome in Sydney

Sydney, May 27.—The people of Sydney today gave the Queen a warm welcome, contrasting with demonstrations which greeted her in Canberra yesterday.

About 50,000 people, lining streets decorated with red, white and blue hunting, cheered and shouted "Good on you, Queenie". Women in the crowd blew kisses and reached out to grasp the hand of the Queen as she walked through the main shopping area of Bankstown, a suburb where many Italian, Greek and other immigrants have settled.

The Queen, clearly delighted, stopped and chatted to onlookers.

Hundreds of armed police

men kept back the crowds but there was no trouble. Yesterday police clashed with demonstrators when the Queen opened Australia's new High Court building in Canberra.

The crowd's cheering 10 deep, waved Union Jacks and shouted "God save the Queen" as she slowly made her way to Bankstown railway station, and flowers were constantly pressed upon her by children. The royal party boarded a freshly-polished suburban train for the 35-minute journey into central Sydney. Railway work gangs and lunchtime shoppers waved as the train passed.

A waiting crowd of about 10,000, gathered at a shopping plaza in the heart of the city,

gave a tremendous roar as the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh emerged from the railway station. Hundreds of red, white, and blue balloons were released into the air.

Angry people in the crowd turned on a lone demonstrator shouting "Australia for the Australians" and stamped on his cardboard effigy of the Queen.

The Queen experienced delays common to Sydney commuters when the train in which she travelled stuck in a tunnel for several minutes. The reason, transport officials explained, was that the royal party was late and the train had to wait for traffic to clear.—Reuter and AP.

Four more die in Assam disturbances

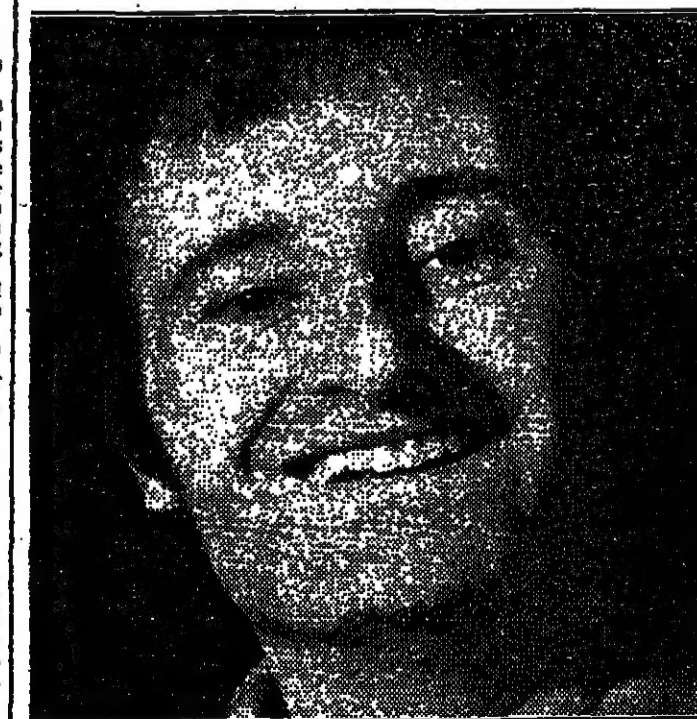
Delhi, May 27.—At least four people died in Assam today as disturbances continued.

Police opened fire in several districts as Assamese fought Bengali immigrants with iron bars, spears and stones. At least two people died in the shooting, raising the death toll to 13 since the rioting broke out a week ago, officials said.

The Press Trust of India said two people were burnt to death in a village home set on fire by a mob. Officials gave no further details.

An official said troops had moved into the worst-affected areas.—UPI.

Michael Schembry is incurable.



"It's a bit of a bind," he says.

Michael Schembry used to lead a very full life. He worked hard, loved walking and running, music and travel. Then he contracted multiple sclerosis — and came to us.

We have over 270 severely disabled and incurable patients to care for. We cannot cure them. But we can help them. Skilled care has helped Michael learn to live with his illness. "It's a bit of a bind," he says. "But I knew I had to come to terms with it."

We, too, need help. We are not part of the Health Service and we rely a lot on the generosity of the compassionate. Please help us with a donation, a deed of covenant or a bequest.

THE ROYAL HOSPITAL & HOME FOR INCURABLES, (Putney and Brighton), Dept. TE, West Hill, Putney, London, SW15 3SW. ROH Patrons: HM The Queen and HM The Queen Mother. Director of Appeals and Publicity: Air Commodore D. E. Rixson, OBE, DFC, AFC.



-Managerial-Administrative-Secretarial-Personal Assistants-

What's a secretary like you doing reading a page like this?

It's true there are good jobs here. But what do you actually know about them? You don't get much information from a classified.

Are you really going to join a "young, thriving company"? Will you "liaise with directors and clients"? And will your "dynamic" boss give you the "responsibility and opportunity for career advancement" that the ad promises?

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La creme de la creme
also on page 26

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But it is of paramount importance that they should exercise restraint."

The question at South was whether that principle was at issue.

Nicholas Tim

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THE TIMES BUSINESS NEWS

Contraction in economy of at least 7½ per cent forecast by US analysts

From Frank Vogl
Washington, May 27

The American economy, as measured by the real gross national product, is likely to contract by 7½ per cent in this quarter, according to economists at Citibank and at Chase Econometrics Associates.

The slide could be even greater, Citibank said. In the first quarter real gnp grew at an annual rate of 0.6 per cent. The sharp deterioration in the economy's health continues to place pressure on interest rates. Several leading banks followed Morgan Guaranty Trust in cutting prime rates to 14 per cent.

The Carter Administration is still asserting that the recession will be short and moderate, with Mr William Miller, the Secretary of the Treasury, stating that the outlook will brighten as the year develops. The economy will probably be very close to recession by the end of November, he said.

In separate reports both Chase and Citibank reached similar conclusions. Both forecast that the recession would not be as severe as the one in 1974-75 and said that the current quarter was seeing a big economic adjustment which would be followed by less significant declines in real gnp in the next two quarters.

Citibank said the rate of real gnp decline from the start of the recession in the first quarter through the fourth quarter would be 3 per cent, while Chase said it would probably be around 3½ per cent.

The recession would enter a more moderate phase soon, according to Citibank, and one reason for this was that "plummeting interest rates and slowing inflation would mitigate some of the pressures that bore down on the economy in the early part of the year."

Mr Lawrence Chimerine, chief economist at Chase, predicted that real gnp would drop by 1.4 per cent year-on-year in 1980 and rise by 0.4 per cent and 3.3 per cent in 1981 and 1982 respectively. He said consumer prices would rise by 14.3 per cent this year and by 10.8 per cent next year.

But Chase's forecast of even a sluggish economic recovery in 1981 is based upon a fiscal policy far more stimulative than the Carter Administration says it will permit. The administration continues to assert next year's budget will be balanced and there will be no tax cuts.

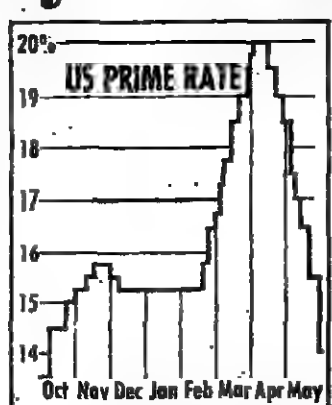
Chase said it was assuming the 1981 budget might involve a deficit of as much as \$70,000 million and it expected a \$25,000 million tax cut to be effective from October 1.

Mr Miller said the Federal Reserve's consumer credit restrictions in mid-March aimed to "break the back of inflationary expectations" had worked and could now be lifted. "I think to declare victory in such an important area after 2½ months is pretty good," he said.

In a television interview he said that money supply growth had dropped and was under good control. The recession was not caused by Fed or Administration policies, but to high oil prices, and the economy had proved to be very resilient. He still saw a moderate recession.

He saw no reason to change the Administration's unemployment forecast of 7½ per cent by the fourth quarter, despite the fact that the rate now stood at 7 per cent. Chase forecast today that unemployment would exceed 8 per cent by the late summer. Mr Miller saw prime rates continuing to decline over the summer months.

The Commercial Credit Corporation said in its weekly report today that with Federal funds now trading at below 9½ per cent, the Fed's 13 per cent discount rate. This could happen once there is a let-up in the buffering the dollar is receiving abroad.



British Steel calls in McKinsey

By Peter Hill
Industrial Editor

McKinsey and Company, the international management consultants, have been retained by Mr Ian MacGregor, chairman designate of the ailing British Steel Corporation. This represents the first tangible indication of the new chairman's desire to put the corporation back on the road to profitability.

Details of the terms of the company's brief and the timescale remain confidential, but it is expected that they will be asked to undertake a detailed assessment of the corporation's management structure, the areas of potential growth and the extent to which there is a case for cutting back still further on areas of unprofitable business.

Involvement of McKinsey represents the first important assessment of the corporation's structure by an outside body since the same company was retained in the early 1970s after nationalization of the industry.

Managerial performance and calibre of management personnel will be among the priorities to be tackled by McKinsey, as well as attempting to identify the real areas for sustained and profitable business growth.

Mr MacGregor has already indicated that he believes there is substantial scope for building on the technical skills and expertise in the special steel areas.

The corporation has started to reduce its interest in foreign steelmaking and distribution companies, and is negotiating to sell some of its non-iron and steel United Kingdom interests.

So far, Mr MacGregor has maintained his support for the present policies of rationalizing the industry, reducing capacity and manpower in line with the reduced levels of demand forecast. Over the weekend he suggested that the proposed cuts may not be enough and perhaps further reductions will be necessary.

Steel industry unions have called for the closure and retrenchment plan to be frozen pending an investigation, and instead of cutting back the corporation should be building up its business in readiness for an upturn in the market.

Although the decision to appoint McKinsey will be seen by the unions as a further indication of more cuts, Mr MacGregor will at least be able to underline the fact that he has commissioned an outside investigation into the running of the corporation and of its prospects. And he is expected to give further details of the McKinsey brief to the BSC board next week.

Yesterday, during a visit to the Shotton works of the BSC with Sir Charles Villiers, the outgoing chairman, Mr MacGregor denied that he had scrubbed the industry's union leaders.

He said of Mr William Sims, general secretary of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation: "I would hope that he would be interested in helping to secure the future of this business. We have a common aim, I hope."

Nearly 6,500 jobs have already been lost at Shotton since the end of last year and almost 1,000 more workers are due to leave by the end of July.

The chairman designate said that he wanted to inject realism into the business and workers would have to look at the facts and not at an element of fantasy.

Production figures confirm recession

By David Blake
Economics Editor

Britain's output fell by 0.5 per cent in the first quarter of this year, with a sharp drop in industrial production leading the downturn. Much of the fall in industrial output can probably be explained by the impact of the steel strike, but there seems little doubt that the recession in the British economy has now arrived.

Figures for retail sales in April show that high street turnover during that month stayed at its March level. Private consumption is meant to be one of the more buoyant components of the economy over the next few years, so the fact that it has remained at the same level is not encouraging.

The figures from the Central Statistical Office give the output measure for gross domestic product at 109 compared to a 1975 level of 100, with all estimates at 1975 prices.

Output measure has long been regarded as the most reliable of the three measuring rods used to show how much the country is producing, but in recent months its importance has grown. This is because the other two measures of Britain's output, which rely on income data and expenditure data, have started to diverge widely from the output indicator.

The output indicator currently suggests that, after three years from 1976 when the economy grew at just over 2 per cent a year, national product began to slow down in 1979 and went into reverse in the first quarter of this year.

However, the downturn so far is just a forecast of what is to come if forecasts by the Treasury and others are correct. These suggest that production will fall by 2½ per cent during the year, and that would mean dramatic drops in output during the rest of the year.

The fall is expected to be concentrated in manufacturing industry and much of the driving force is expected to come from de-stocking by companies desperate to reduce their borrowing. This is likely to be far more important than any downturn in the level of sales in Britain's high streets.

Figures published by the Department of Trade yesterday suggest that the volume of sales has now levelled off after a recovery in the early months of the year. The index for the volume of retail sales was unchanged at 103 compared with a 1976 level of 100. But the value of retail sales in April was only 13 per cent higher than in the same month a year ago, against March figures which were 19 per cent higher.

This is odd in the light of recent inflation figures, although April 1979 saw some sharp price rises. It might point to a downturn in shop prices as companies try to off-load their stocks.

Save or spend? page 19

SE puts cost of rule book court case at £1.25m

By Philip Robinson

The Stock Exchange's 4,000 members could be asked to pay more in fees because of the escalating cost of defending its rule book in the restrictive practices court.

Already Exchange members are estimating that the cost of the fight has risen from around £1m to £1.25m and could go higher as the case drags on.

But Mr Robert Fell, the exchange's chief executive, said yesterday: "At the moment there are no plans to increase members' subscription, but much depends on inflation and the level of Stock Exchange activity during the period."

Preparing the first part of its defence has already cost the exchange £150,000 and it estimates an annual bill of £200,000 from solicitors, accountants and other advisors before the case is finished.

There will be paid as the fees fall due. "There will be no separate provision for the total cost—there is for our compensation fund—but the bills will be met out of the revenue account," Mr Fell said.

It has already taken 12 months to prepare the first part of the Stock Exchange's case. It deals broadly with the points which are expected to be raised by the Office of Fair Trading.

That statement is not expected to be ready for submission until early next spring. The OPT has the right of reply before a similar "pleading" period commences.

For the year to the end of March, contributions (from subscriptions and general services charges) rose from £6.7m to £7.4m. The exchange's surplus for the year doubled to £2.3m.

The Stock Exchange's rule book was referred to the Restrictive Practices Court by the Labour Government in 1978. The exchange tried again with the change of government last year to reverse the decision and have the rule book looked at by a "more suitable body".

However, the Government acted on some points and amended the restrictive practices legislation so that if the exchange could not convince the court that its practices were required by the public interest, they would not be void immediately.

Esso plans £260m methane plant

By John Huxley

Esso yesterday announced plans worth about £260m to build a pilot plant at Rotterdam Europort, capable of converting 100 tons of coal a day into methane, a substitute natural gas.

The investment, which will be spread over eight years, reflects the growing efforts being made by oil companies to provide a technological basis for meeting future gas needs from alternative energy sources.

Earlier this year, Shell announced plans to build a coal gasification plant, also to be sited in The Netherlands. The £70m plant will operate with a combined cycle power station, using both gas and steam turbines.

More recently British Gas stepped up its search for a substitute natural gas to meet demand when present North Sea resources are exhausted. The corporation is building a £14m experimental plant at its Westfield development centre in life to extract gas from coal.

Esso is expected to begin operation of its Rotterdam plant in mid-1985. It will be staffed by personnel from Esso Nederland, with support from Exxon Research and Engineering (ER & E).

Exxon scientists are already operating a one-ton-a-day coal gas process demonstration unit at Baytown, Texas, in a programme funded by the United States Department of Energy.

Scaling up from laboratory operation to commercially sized plants is expected to involve high costs and a long development time. ER & E believes that a period of three years will be required after start-up to obtain sufficient operating data and experience needed before commercial synthetic gas plants may be built.

The process developed by Exxon scientists produces methane identical to that occurring naturally, which makes up some 95 per cent of "natural gas".

THE SCOTTISH INVESTMENT TRUST COMPANY LIMITED

Interim Report for the six months to 30 April 1980 (unaudited)

	30 April 1980	31 October 1979
TOTAL ASSETS	£134. m	£128.0 m
NET ASSETS per unit	132.0p	128.2p

	1980	1979
6 months to 30 April		
GROSS INCOME	£3.80 m	£2.83 m
EARNINGS per ordinary unit	2.22 p	1.68 p
INTERIM DIVIDEND per ordinary unit	1.70 p	1.25 p

Subject to unforeseen circumstances, the board expects to recommend a total dividend for the year of 4.30p, an increase on last year of 24% excluding, and 10% including, last year's backlog dividends.

Investments

by geographical area

by sector

UK 50%

USA 30%

EUROPE 15%

ASIA 3%

AFRICA 1%

AMERICA 1%

CONSUMER 21%

ENERGY 19%

TECHNOLOGY 15%

FINANCIAL SERVICES 15%

FIXED INTEREST 17%

MISC. 11%

CAPITAL EQUIPMENT 6%

Registered Office: 6 Albany Place, Edinburgh EH3 7JN



Russia puts up price of crude by \$2

The Soviet Union has increased its oil price by \$2 for customers outside Comecon, the Communist Economic Organization.

Dealers in London report substantial offers of naphtha and diesel oil from the Soviet Union. Demand for petroleum products is sluggish, and the spot price for many refined products is now below cost price on the basis of the new crude rates.

Europe Oil Prices has forecast another crude price rise by Saudi Arabia. This time it would be \$5 or more. It predicted, adding that this increase would probably coincide with the June 9 Algiers meeting of ministers from the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec).

Record foreign loans

Japan has obtained United States foreign-currency loans totalling \$443m (£191m) in April, surpassing the previous record of \$352m in March.

French uranium find

One containing 20,000 tons of uranium metal, equivalent in energy to 200 million tons of oil, has been found near Bordeaux. In the south-west region of Gironde, France. It is equal to one-fifth of France's known uranium reserves.

Third World aid

Finance Ministers from the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec) are meeting in Vienna to consider a large boost in their aid to the Third World. They hope to reach agreement on adding \$1,500m (about £580m) to the \$2,400m Opec Fund, the oil producers' development agency.

World Bank loan

The World Bank has granted a \$30m (about £13m) loan to the private sector in Egypt, the Middle East News Agency reports. The money will be shared out by the Egyptian Development Bank "in accordance with the demand of the state development plan".

US Government to oversee spending in return for \$1,500m loan

A firm hand on the Chrysler reins

The American government is to supervise the long-term and day-to-day management of Chrysler Corporation as a result of the \$1,500m (£641m) Federal loan guarantee programme intended to save the car company from insolvency.

Administration officials have become involved in the most fundamental marketing decisions.

The law authorizing the loan guarantee requires the company, which is the nation's third-largest car manufacturer, to submit each purchase contract of more than \$10m to the Chrysler Loan Guarantee Board, created by Congress. Many contracts for supplies and parts for car production must therefore be reviewed by Federal authorities.

Effective control over the operations of the company had passed, with congressional approval, to this new loan board, according to Senator Richard C. Lugar, a key architect of the loan guarantee package. "It is the price they had to pay for the amount of public assistance they sought", he said.

The government's vigilance is exercised through the loan board and the Treasury Department's Office of Chrysler Finance.

More than 50 Federal officials and numerous consultants shuttle between Washington and Detroit, monitoring many aspects of the company's operations, from marketing strategy and cost structure to pricing policies for the new K-body car, the fuel-efficient vehicle that Chrysler will

introduce this autumn in competition with the General Motors X-body compact car. The Chrysler goal is to sell 550,000 or more K-body cars at enough profit to return the company to solvency.

Mr John Secrest, a consultant to the loan board and a former group vice-president for the American Motors Corporation, is representing the government at Chrysler's headquarters in Detroit, monitoring the company's product development, internal restructuring and marketing strategies.

"What the government has done is acquire a car company, and now it is running it," Senator William Proxmire, chairman of the Senate Banking Committee and an ardent opponent of the rescue package, said. "That means second-guessing and overruling management and even promoting Chrysler's new cars."

"It would not be correct to conclude that the government is managing the Chrysler Corporation", Mr Robert Carswell, deputy secretary of the Treasury Department, which heads the Chrysler loan review board, said, "but you could say that we have assumed the role of a very vigilant lender".

The government's role is indirect but not subtle. The loan board holds life-and-death power over Chrysler through its congressional mandate to approve Chrysler's requests for access to the loan guarantees. Without the board's approval, the company cannot obtain any of the

federally backed loans. Without those loans, it says, it could not continue to operate. It lost \$1,000m last year and might lose more this year.

"We do not tell them what to do", an Administration official on the board's staff said. "We simply raise questions about their plans and give the company our views."

Two weeks ago, the loan board approved Chrysler's financing and operational plans and issued 29 statements required by Congress before any of the government-guaranteed loans could be issued. The board's approval will enable Chrysler to begin drawing \$500m in guarantees in early June. The findings of the board are intended to provide reasonable assurance that Chrysler will return to financial health and that the Federally guaranteed loans will be repaid.

Each time Chrysler seeks additional amounts under the \$1,500m loan guarantees, the board will make similar statements. Treasury officials have estimated that Chrysler will need to draw at least \$1,000m in loan guarantees.

Loan board officials and legislators acknowledge that what one official termed the board's "hands-on oversight" was responsible for the reluctant decision by Mr Lee A. Iacocca, the Chrysler chairman, to reduce the company from a full-line car maker to a producer of smaller cars.

Judith Miller
New York Times

... and Volkswagen calls up robot reinforcements

By Clifford Webb

Volkswagen, the German motor company which set new targets for its competitors with the automated mass-production of the famous Beetle car, is doing the same with commercial vehicles.

It is in the final stages of a \$100 million investment to introduce six robots and re-

organize completely its Hanover factory to mass-produce commercial vehicles weighing up to nine tons.

The robots have replaced 300 hand-welders, allowing them to be retained for other jobs in an area which is short of labour. However, the big advantage is the substantial increase in production now available to VW at the touch of a button.

At £62,000 each the robots

are not cheap, but VW has kept costs to a minimum by designing and building its own. Its success has already attracted the attention of other commercial vehicle companies including Mercedes-Benz.

Europe's leading producer of heavy trucks, The Stuttgart group already has a VW robot on extended testing. VW spent three years negotiating with the unions and had

to give a guarantee that no jobs would be lost. Displaced workers had to be found jobs and full wages were paid during extended retraining.

VW insists this is only the first stage of its plans to revolutionize the production of commercial vehicles. Negotiations have already begun with the unions on the second phase, but the company is not yet ready to release details.

Japanese yards take most of new orders

By Peter Hill

New orders flowed into the world's shipyards at twice the level of output during the first three months of this year. But the bulk went to Japanese yards which are now so full of new contracts that they are reluctant to tender for new orders to the far East.

The scale of the transfer of orders to the Far East emerged today in the latest statistical survey by Lloyd's Register of Shipping. Over the first quarter, Japanese yards secured new orders totalling nearly 2 million tons gross, reflecting the continued competitive edge of the Japanese industry, enhanced by international currency factors.

The new orders won by Japan against the background of the substantial retrenchment and reorganization of the Japanese industry, have led to fears among European builders that

the Japanese will be pressing the Government to ease the present restrictions on output during the current year and beyond.

In the first three months these contracts boosted Japan's total order book to 11.25 million tons, more than five times the size of the second largest shipbuilding nation in the Lloyd's figures, Brazil, with total orders amounting to 2.3 million tons, followed by Spain, the United States and Poland.

The total world order at the end of the first quarter stood at 30.8 million tons, a rise of nearly 2.5 million tons on the level at the end of last year. Over the first three months owners placed a total of 5.4 million tons of new contracts, twice the level of output from the world's yards.

But despite the minibus which the industry has experi-

enced over the past few months the longer term outlook remains uncertain. Eighty one per cent of all the orders presently held are scheduled for delivery before the end of next year.

Total orders at the end of March reached their highest level since the middle of 1978, with Spain, South Korea, Yugoslavia and Norway also making significant additions to their order books.

The United Kingdom order book shrank by more than 56,000 tons leaving total orders of 705,652 tons at the end of March, although that has been increased slightly with a handful of orders gained since the Lloyd's figures were compiled.

British Shipbuilders is now well on target for reaching the 45 new contracts which it announced as its objective last summer to provide the baseline for the industry.

Co-op votes to set up unified sales organization

From Derek Harris

Isle of Man. The Co-operative Congress yesterday voted to go ahead with efforts to create a unified selling organization to be called Co-op Great Britain — but only on a show of hands.

The near split in the vote reflected the differences of opinion about the plan. Among 37 retail societies which had made a decision on the proposals, views had varied from outright rejection to enthusiastic support, the congress was told.

More significantly was an interim report on Co-operative Union talks on Co-op Great Britain with the two largest organizations in the movement — the Co-operative Wholesale Society (CWS) and Co-operative Retail Services (CRS). There was a wide variety of feeling about the plan within these organizations, the congress was told.

With the go-ahead from Congress, the movement's annual Parliament, further consultations among societies will now continue this year. The next congress is expected to decide whether to switch the movement's policy behind the Co-op Great Britain plan.

More talks with CWS and CRS will aim at producing a consultative paper. However, some in the movement believe there will be sufficient common ground between the two bodies to achieve a single organization as a cornerstone for Co-op Great Britain.

There are, however, hopes of increased cooperation between CWS and the other retail organizations, including CRS.

The congress debate on the issue has showed once again the gap between two conflicting aims — of attacking the movement's central retailing problem of increasing efficiency while retaining a form of democracy.

The creation of a single centralized body, when yesterday's trends were often more in favour of decentralization, was also questioned in the debate.

Earlier calls for the Co-operative Union, the movement's organizational body, to apply ruthless economies to bring down increases in its operating costs came after the central executive tried to increase subscriptions from retail societies by 16.5 per cent.

However, after warning that without a subscription increase the union's services would be badly affected next year, the congress agreed by a 2-1 vote to accept the increase.

A resolution urging all sections of the movement to buy British goods wherever possible as a contribution to easing the effects of recession on British manufacturers was left to the central executive for further consideration.

The movement's annual grant to the Co-operative Party was increased by £5,000 to £32,500. The grant meets a third of the Co-operative Party's annual £15,000 donation to the Labour Party.

Renault sell motor cycle interests

Regie Nationale des Usines Renault said it sold its 16.5 per cent stake in the motor cycle concern Motobécane to Marcel Dassault for an undisclosed price.

Renault, which had held about 200,000 potential 50 franc shares in Motobécane since 1975, said it no longer wished to be involved with motor cycle production but would continue to develop its bicycle subsidiary, Micmo Gitan.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Protection for pensioners

From Mr P. D. Jones

Sir, Perhaps you will allow me to contribute to the debate that will inevitably be sparked off by the article "Index-linking is controversial privilege" in your May 16 issue. The article is tendentious and factually incorrect, so it is clearly necessary to balance the debate if it is to be a productive one.

First, index-linking of pensions is not a privilege: how can it be a "privilege" to maintain the post-retirement value of a pension at a time of high inflation? Surely the more appropriate question is: how can those pension schemes which fail to offer post-retirement index-linking go on pretending that they are protecting the putative pensioner in the most vulnerable period of his life, i.e. when he is retired? Doubtless the pensions industry, never slow to take offence, will howl with rage at this, so I have (below) a suggestion for them as to how this defect can be remedied.

Secondly, a point of historical fact. When index-linking was introduced by the Heath Government in 1971, our pressure was for index-linking related to wage movements. The Government, for reasons of economy, opted instead for linking to the retail price index.

It is, therefore, hardly the fault of index-linked pensioners that the Government backed the wrong horse.

Thirdly, although you do mention the true position on pension, the main theme of the article implies once again that only high-paid senior civil servants are thirsting for the venal

pastures of private industry, receive massive index-linked pensions. For the record, civil servants are only one-seventh of those pensioners covered formally or informally by the pensions increase arrangements. Of the civil servants, most of those retiring are lower-paid, the average pension in payment being only around £25 per week.

Fourth, who pays for index-linking? The current net wage bill for the Civil Service is around £4,000m. As your article mentions, civil servants pay 3.3 per cent of salary for index-linking. This produces £152m — or 80 per cent of the cumulative current cost of index-linked pensions of four civil servants (£190m this year).

This brings me to my final point. If those occupational pensions schemes who reckon they cannot afford to index-link pensions want a solution to their problems, why don't they follow the excellent lead of the Civil Service? In essence, the serving civil servant is paying 80p in the pound for the increased pension of his retired colleague, with the taxpayer paying only the balance of 20p in the pound. The latter, like any other employer, cannot shuffle off all responsibility for former employees in inflationary times. But if you can persuade current employees to meet 80 per cent of the overall cost, of pay-as-you-go basis, surely that can only be regarded as a reasonable deal?

P. D. JONES,
Secretary,
Council of Civil Service Unions,
100, Victoria Road,
London SW1P 1LB.

From Mr Ronald Humphreys
Sir, The article in your "Report" which concerns public service pensions 16) I found most irksome vexatious.

It appears to be a case in some quarters to use expressions "inflation-prone" and "index-linked" as they were synonymous, are not. Nobody, unless in the confidence of Almighty, can render a "proof" against inflation so requires prior knowledge of what the future year of inflation will be.

I have paid not less than 7 per cent (at one period over a period of 40 years) in pension contributions. I have seen teachers who were themselves retired by law, because they were not themselves servants could get similar of Parliament passed in behalf?

The solution to the problems seems quite simple. It is to award a pension commensurate with the pay awards made still in service. This is a "subsidy" to the "subscriptions" to the pay award itself. Yours faithfully,
R. F. HUMPHREYS,
Copper Lane,
Crick,
Leicestershire, DE4 5BY.
May 16.

House commission rates

From Mr L. P. Dillamore

Sir, I am writing with reference to correspondence appearing in your column from the Reverend John Ticehurst (May 9) and John W. Turner (May 22) concerning the compulsory arrangement of buildings' insurance by building societies.

The registered insurance broker I feel that building societies do have a justification in arranging buildings cover for properties in which they are interested as mortgagees, if only to protect the other investors and borrowers from the society. The comments in Mr Turner's letter of May 16, second paragraph, seem quite reasonable.

What I believe is indefensible is the level of income derived from commissions emanating from this captive business and the implications that it would seem to have on the insurance rates of private house buildings insurance.

As your readers will have seen from the renewal notices they have received from their insurance companies recently, the major United Kingdom domestic buildings insurers have found it necessary to increase basic rates by 20 per cent. The popular excuse given for this seems to relate basically to the hot summer of 1976 and, what are described as,

"the excessive subsidence claims which followed".

It is my belief that the underlying reason for the increase relates not to any adverse claims experience, but to the reduction in premium income caused by the high levels of commission allowed by insurance companies to the building societies involved in this large amount of captive business. Confirmed reports suggest that the commission rates and profit-sharing allowed to building societies are very high, and in most cases at least double that which is received by insurance brokers.

From this it can be fairly easily demonstrated that if commissions were restricted to the reasonable level allowed to accredited professional brokers, there would have been no necessity to increase the buildings insurance rates.

Those people who own private houses, not tied to an insurer by mortgage, must be considered to be contributing, albeit unwittingly, to the repayment of an artificially created underwriting loss.

Yours faithfully,
L. P. DILLAMORE,
Obituary (Insurance Brokers) Limited,
Barrington House,
Westcott,
Surrey RH4 3NW.

UK nuclear component suppliers

From Mr D. J. Grant

Sir, In your issue of May 8 you published a report headlined "Britain may be unable to compete on price of nuclear components".

The report was of a statement of a large plant manufacturer pointing out that much larger numbers of pressurized water reactors would need to be ordered from British suppliers to enable British unit costs for major components to be competitive with those of overseas companies.

It would be a pity if the headline were to create the impression among your readers that there are not British nuclear component suppliers who are competitive in overseas markets now. In particular, for instance, Darchem Engineering has completed or secured orders for the

insulation of over 40 light water reactor units, of capacities from 600 to 1,300 mw, in nine different overseas countries. The required design of stainless steel insulation had to be specially developed, with no British market at all. This perhaps reflects British advantage in activities which call for responsiveness as well as high technical standards.

It would nevertheless clearly help the competitiveness of all suppliers to have a substantial British market on which to plan future developments.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID GRANT,
Chairman,
Darchem Limited,
West Auckland Road,
Darlington,
Co Durham DL3 6OP.

Diminishing roles for the unskilled

From Professor D. A. Bell

Sir, For long enough technological progress has been accused of de-skilling jobs, of replacing craftsmen by machine minders.

I would therefore with unexpected pleasure that I read in a letter from the Inland Revenue Staff Federation (May 13) that the transfer of PAYE work to a computer will eliminate jobs "normally filled by school leavers least well qualified academically", that is jobs which offer the least opportunity for displaying the special abilities of the human mind.

We are approaching the condition of no work for the unskilled. There is substantial evidence for those who care to look (I reviewed it in conference papers in 1956 and again in 1975) and very fundamental questions are raised:

(a) Is there a significant number of people who are unable to acquire much skill? (If not, there must be a sharp boundary between "mentally handicapped" and "normal".)

(b) How can education develop skills?

(c) How can people be induced to make the maximum effort to acquire skills?

These are much more important issues than that of monetarism versus interventionism in the running of the national economy but, are ignored, perhaps because they are so emotive.

Yours faithfully,
D. A. BELL,
87 East End, Wokingham,
Berkshire,
North Humberdale HU17 8RX.

Contradiction in EEC censure action

From Mr N. March

Sir, When in 1973 Mr Stanley Adams, employed in Switzerland for 10 years by Hoffman-La Roche, informed the EEC Commission of confidential company matters, two things followed: Hoffman-La Roche was found guilty of abuse of a dominant position under article 86 EEC and Mr Adams was found guilty by the Swiss courts of unlawfully revealing trade secrets to a foreign power.

The European Parliament has now been asked by its Legal Affairs Committee to assist Mr Adams and in effect to censure the Swiss Government for prosecuting him, the resolution being debated last Thursday, May 22.

The gravamen of the attack, echoing that led by Mr Prescott in the last Parliament, is that the EEC-Swiss Free Trade Agreement (FTA) forbids restrictive practices, that to reveal conduct violating that rule is meritorious, and that to main-

tain in force a Swiss law which would punish such revelation infringes the agreement.

In fact, the whole anti-Swiss campaign based on the FTA is a bad case of the pot calling the kettle black. If the Swiss law was not changed to conform to the agreement, nor was Community law. If the Swiss prosecution aided concealment of abuse of a dominant position, the EEC Commission in *Junghans* positively encouraged export bans which affected trade between the EEC and the FTA countries.

In fact, the Commission proceedings against Hoffman-La Roche were based solely on EEC law and not in any respect on the agreement with Switzerland (in spite of the allegations of the Legal Affairs Committee), nor has the Commission shown any interest in applying within the EEC this part of the agreement.

If the European Parliament wishes to see all the free trade

agreements actively more power to its elbow let it realize that the might beam in its which should be the same time over the same. One wonders what will happen Protection of Trading Act is applied against transfer of confidential company information Swiss or Swedish car parties, or if a Communist breaches the EEC confidentiality to do the

At a time when the law is under great strain the rules of comity a snag even in the heart of the rule of law, it is never necessary that national trespass should no countenance, not a politicians.

Yours faithfully,
NEVILLE MARCH
NINGS,
European Law Centre,
1 Bloomsbury Square,
London WC1A 2RL.



The Times Awards 1980

The Times Awards for the best advertisement of a company's results have aroused considerable interest since their introduction in 1974.

Conditions of entry for the 1980 Awards remain unchanged and will follow the established pattern.

The Grand Prix, a silver trophy specially designed for The Times by Gordon Hodgson, will be awarded to the entrant whose advertisement is judged to be the best of all those submitted.

First prize for winners of each of the three categories is a beautiful sterling silver clock, based on the Times motif.

Second and third placings each receive a commemorative silver medallion. All category awards will be made to both the winning advertiser and the agent.

For full conditions of entry please contact: A. Tollworthy, Financial Advertisement Director, The Times, New Printing House Square, Gray's Inn Road, London, WC1X 8EZ.
Telephone: 01-837 1234 Ext. 7696.

THE TIMES
BUSINESS NEWS

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

The rush into sterling

Jorgan Guaranty speeding up the United States interest rates by cut-price to 14 per cent—half a point below the cut last Friday—and even it-laced Swiss joining in by lowering paid on foreign accounts, foot- international funds are falling over- ves to get into sterling to exploit interest rate differentials that now

mounting indications that the re- is going to be worse than feared—the turn yesterday of the figures a fall in real gross domestic in the first quarter and a gloomy ionic report to ram home the point e buyers are confident that unlike red States authorities this Govern- ll remain true to its word and not tight monetary stance during the

bank support helped to steady of the dollar but even so sterling, oil card an ever-useful support, 24 per cent gain yesterday to close its best level for more than five

ulation ng for

slow to come to terms with the problem of dawn raids in the ket, the Council for the Securities has been quick to address itself to rant issues which are likely to ng the next year.

et up a committee to look into the e shareholders". A deep subject something of a catch-all, but it has a bearing on those "out-of- reholders who could be oppressed sional dawn raid and significantly insider the difficulty which non- reholders can find themselves in akover battle, a point highlighted by the Unigate/Clifford Dairies

that though the CSI intends devot- part of its workload during the e months to issues raised by the mmittee. The Committee's report pear within the next six weeks, it has been easy to dismiss it as in the present political environ- CSI for one is taking it seriously good reason.

important, is that for the first ity's ability to regulate itself is ect to sophisticated and detailed

ns to be seen what the Commi- y on the question of City regula- airman has after all veered from ippor of statutory powers to acknowledged advocate of self- But it is unlikely that it will case for SEC-type regulation in y.

Wilson may highlight the absurd- ing a proper and efficient self- of the securities markets, of ng system (although some ower have crept in here) and ountancy profession while still insurance and commodities still loosest form of self-regulation inly in the case of Lloyd's has e inadequate.

er Committee, which is exami- nation within Lloyd's, will pre- me up with some answers, but ity markets by and large remain themselves. It is worth remem- , that the CSI, which now super- securities markets, was originally a body which would make its n through the City. Perhaps e message from Wilson.

ile, the broking house Rowe & ke like becoming the willing t the stockmarket. It says not, ut it has suddenly emerged as own raider. Its sixth and latest ile, is Glasgow-based mining manufacturer Anderson Strath- matter of minutes 26.4 per cent was snatched up, at 92p a share, Consolidated.

man's senior partner, Mr Alan t, reckons that with one of the of corporate clients in the City, of its being asked to carry out e proportionately high. Even zenove has only one recent raid elt-Serck adventure—under its e Pitman's six.

Of course, the commission on such raids is not to be sneezed at. As one indiscreet Rowe & Pitman man put it after raid number three: "We can't afford to turn it down". So if yet more Rowe & Pitman clients fancy turning raider—and they may—Rowe & Pitman will not gainsay them. Hay, after all, is best made while the sun shines.

Grattan Warehouses Accountants' dilemma

The latest accounts from Grattan Warehouses reveal all the expected horrors—huge increases in stocks and debtors, only partially financed out of creditors, and a hefty recourse to borrowings to fill the gap—and a paradox as well. The paradox is not of Grattan's making, but belongs to the group's accountants Arthur Young McClelland Moores, who have qualified the accounts on what is at first sight a technicality and turns out on reflection to be an instance of the accounting profession exercising in a new fashion its old duty to provide a "true and fair view".

The problem arises because this year Grattan has produced accounts which reflect the fact that VAT on sales does not have to be paid until the money comes in: that is the group has, for the first time, refrained from providing for potential VAT in its debtors. This is perfectly legal, and was initially acceptable to the accountants—but they changed their collective mind when they realized that the result was to add £1.97m to profits which, even so, have slumped from £11.28m to £4.45m pre-tax.

The paradox arises because Arthur Young has in consequence qualified the accounts under the provisions of one of the new accounting standards—SSAP 2. But the accountants have allowed Empire Stores, to whom they are also auditors, to use the same system, unqualified, since 1972.

Arthur Young justify the distinction on the size of the figures involved ("materiality"), and the validity of the picture that emerges from using them ("the true and fair view"). The accountants will have to do something (qualify Empire? ignore Grattan?) to resolve the dilemma next year; but in the meantime the new accounting standard is simply being used as a lever in the exercise of the old accounting judgments. So much for the fears that standards might destroy the accountants' independence of mind!

BPC On the rack

Already beleaguered by high interest rates, sterling's strength and deepening recession in publishing, BPC has now been put on the rack by industrial disputes.

The warning of a substantial loss in the traditionally weak first-half, which is unlikely to be eliminated by second-half profits, sent the shares down 4p to a new low of 17p, where, for perspective only, the historic yield would be 28½ per cent. There is to be no interim and a final payment must be extremely doubtful.

Of the £3m lost so far as a result of disputes, the bulk has been caused by the NGA/NPA dispute which has now been resolved. But the stoppage at IPC, for which BPC prints *Woman's Own*, *Country Life* and *Ideal Home*, could do further damage.

Ever hopeful, BPC maintains that it has seen the worst, but recovery could be a painful process even assuming a clear run on the labour front from now on. As a result of stoppages BPC lost important contracts particularly for mail order catalogues and book production to European competitors. With sterling running away, winning contracts back could be a massive task.

At the same time the group is not in the best financial shape as conditions improve. Total net borrowings of £38m compare with shareholders funds of only £39m although BPC has passed its spending lump on rationalization and efficiency moves.

With the steel strike hitting demand for labels, the "substantial" interim loss could turn out to be as much as £4m, though second-half recovery in packaging and publishing could cut the final deficit to less than £1m.

Until the picture becomes clearer, however, even an asset backing of around £1 a share is unlikely to assist the rating.

One of the main driving forces of the economy is consumer spending. Last year, for example, it accounted for just over 60 per cent of Britain's gross domestic product, compared to 17½ per cent for investment and 20 per cent for direct government spending.

When forecasting economic growth it is thus very important to predict accurately what is going to happen to consumption. Until the early 1970s the Treasury's and other economic models managed this fairly well.

They assumed that income was the main influence on spending although it might take some time for changes in real incomes to affect people's level of spending. In the meantime fluctuations in income would be reflected by people saving more or less, as they adjusted to their new standard of living.

But in 1974 the traditional relationship between people's income and their spending seemed to break down. The Treasury widely underestimated how much of their income people were going to save that year, and so its forecasts for the economy as a whole were too optimistic.

During the 1960s it was common for personal savings to form about 8 per cent of total real income with the other 92 per cent or so being spent. In 1973 the savings ratio had climbed to 11 per cent, but in 1974 it shot up to over 14 per cent.

It has not come down much below that since. Last year it was nearer 16 per cent. The Government's budget forecasts assume a slight fall from that level this year. If that turns out to be wrong while the forecast for income is right, then the economy could be even more depressed this year than the Treasury expects.

As it became clear in the mid 1970s that the old theories no longer worked to explain savings patterns, new theories flourished, some of them reformulations of old ideas.

The most popular concerned inflation, and the effects of the inflationary explosion of 1974 and 1975 on how much

Caroline Atkinson
discusses the
different way
in which
the British
and Americans
react
to inflation

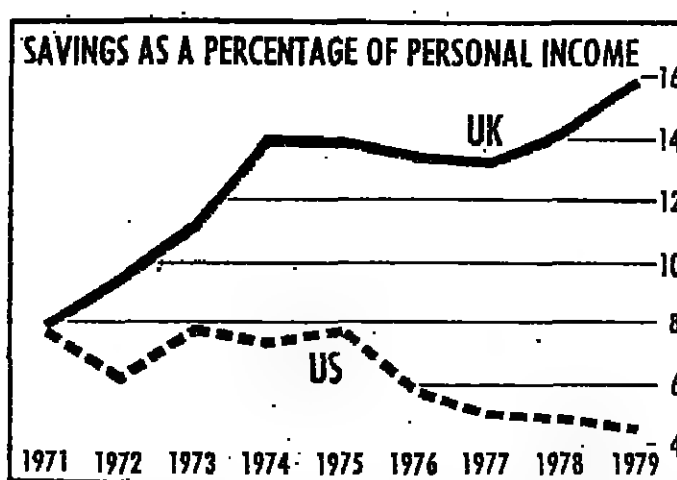
people wanted to save. Mr John Forsyth of the Morgan Grenfell merchant bank suggested that as inflation eroded the real value of personal savings, and in particular reduced the ratio of people's liquid assets to income, there would be an incentive to save more of their income in order to rebuild their savings to the previous level in relation to income.

In one sense it was rather puzzling that people should decide to save more just when inflation made borrowing cheap (with interest rates typically below the rate of inflation) and saving money in the bank or building society a sure way of losing some of its real value.

But after six years of almost continuous double-figure inflation and a persistently high level of personal savings, by historic standards, it is clear that rapid price rises do not automatically send British consumers rushing into the shops or into the banks to borrow money at negative real rates of interest.

Strangely enough the price rises did seem to have that effect in America. As the chart shows British and American consumers have behaved in different ways over the past few years.

In both countries there was a marked shift in the personal savings ratio during the 1970s. But the shift was in the



even with inflation eating away at the real value of other assets the relation between wealth and income was partially safeguarded by rising house prices.

Most research work tries to distinguish between spending on durable and non-durable goods.

Despite the counter experience in Britain and America, most British economists now believe that inflation does tend to raise savings and reduce consumption compared to what they would be if there was no inflation. The Treasury work suggested that it was the effect of inflation on total wealth rather than on particularly liquid assets which was important.

However there has not been a time when inflation has fallen steadily since the Treasury changed its equations. Part of the Government's argument for putting the fight against inflation ahead of its other objectives is that unless and until price rises slow down there will be no sustained economic growth. The higher savings ratio in the high inflation of late 1970s has been cited in support of this argument.

However, even if high inflation is one element which affects consumer spending it is by no means the only one. The savings ratio has risen sharply but while it remains less than 100 per cent any rise in real incomes will lead to some increased consumption, and increased demand in the economy.

Furthermore, if inflation pushes up the savings ratio because of an effect on wealth then it will take a long period of a sustained reduction in inflation to restore the wealth-income relationship and bring down the savings ratio. If we wait for lower inflation to boost growth by cutting the savings ratio we could be waiting a long time.

As Britain is going into another inflationary recession it will be interesting to see how consumers react. But if the savings ratio rises to new heights it will still be hard to decide exactly why.

Patricia Tisdall

How 'junk mail' could help the postal service

The acceptance of a package of productivity measures last week by the Union of Post Office Workers is regarded by the Post Office management as a crucial first step in ensuring the survival of the postal service. At the very least it should prevent repetition of the deplorable state of affairs which has occurred last summer.

Just how seriously post postal executives take the agreement was demonstrated by Mr Ron Dearing, the chairman designate for Posts and Giro, who immediately gave an undertaking to hold prices until the end of the year.

An improvement in industrial relations is the key to the future of the postal service. Nearly 80 per cent of postal expenditure goes on pay and pensions, and as the Monopolies Commission bluntly pointed out in its recent report, unless the service's demand for labour can be reduced by improved working methods and mechanization, postal charges will tend to rise faster than the retail price index.

Mr Dearing's undertaking on prices is significant. Postal management has been worried that the sharp drop in volume which followed the double price increases in 1975 would be repeated this year. The number of letters posted, after running at between 10,500 million and 11,500 million in the ten years to 1975 suddenly dropped in 1976 to 9,903 million followed by a further fall to 9,458 million in 1977. Since then there has been a slow, painful climb back.

Despite the near collapse of the service last summer the 1979 total of 9,964.5 million items is expected to be maintained and may be bettered in the results due to be published later this summer, for the year which ended in March.

The most recent price rises, from 10p to 12p for first class mail, took effect in February. With the previous rise they added more than a third to postage rates over a six month period. But fortunately for the Post Office, it looks as though external factors, principally the steep acceleration in overall inflation rates has intervened to cushion the impact on demand for its services.

Anecdotal evidence from users as well as from within the Post Office suggests that the decline has been nothing like as severe as the 10 per cent which was predicted in some quarters.

Mr Dearing's reassurance about price stability, combined with the probability of an improvement in the quality of the services, offers a fighting chance of getting some of the long frustrated schemes to raise postal use off the ground.

Of these, advertising or direct mail is seen as the area which offers by far the greatest potential.

Advertising circulars, particularly if unsolicited, may be irritating to some recipients, but to the advertisers, particularly smaller firms, they are a valuable sales tool and to the Post Office a lucrative potential source of revenue.

But because of resistance by

posmen and the inertia by the corporation as well as geographical and economic difficulties much less direct mail advertising is used in Britain than in the United States and in European countries such as the Netherlands and West Germany.

This is one of the reasons why the number of letters posted per head per year in the United Kingdom is less than half that in the United States. Direct mail and the correspondence which it generates accounts for about 10 per cent of all letters posted in Britain compared with about 19 per cent in the United States.

Mr Michael Corby, in his excellent book *The Postal Business*, published last year, says that the Post Office handled the direct mail industry badly in the early 1970s. It geared up the direct mail business to expect special promotional packages which it then failed to deliver and cut the fees from under the business by big price increases.

While it is still expensive on what were regarded as promises," says Mr Corby "left many of the direct mail producers feeling sour and suspicious of Posts when it started to be interested in promoting the use of direct mail again."

Mr Nigel Walmesley who took over as director of postal marketing in 1977 had to contend with a backlog of distrust when he revived the idea. Gradually, however, confidence and interest has been building up again.

A promotion drive which

started last autumn at a special "direct marketing fair" in London has been followed by advertisements in specialist publications. Test introductory offers are converting 70 per cent of potential customers to actual users, reports Mr Walmesley.

One factor which favours advertising by post is, that despite the latest increases, its costs have risen less in recent years than those of other forms of advertising.

While it is still expensive on a cost per recipient basis compared with advertisements in newspapers and on television, it has the advantage of precise control. This means that it can be used by medium and small advertisers as well as those with a large budget.

Reliable service, however, is crucial to the success of modern direct mail advertising. Mailing campaigns are often linked with advertisements on television and commercial radio and the timing of



Mr Ron Dearing, chairman designate for Posts and Giro: has given an undertaking to hold prices until the end of the year.

delivery is also vital. Advertisers and recipients alike are liable to be upset if, for example, an expensive printed mail order catalogue or holiday brochure arrives too late for the summer season.

But potential gains are enormous. This method of advertising can generate large amounts of additional postal business. Assuming even a 5 per cent response rate, a mail shot of 100,000 items could generate 15,000 items of mail traffic by way of packets or parcels and payments.

If the Post Office maintains the 40 or 50 per cent growth in direct mail which, despite the difficulties, it has chalked up over the last six years, the 1,000 million mailed items could go a long way towards compensating for reduction in other areas.

If usage is stepped up further, the outlook for the postal service as a whole becomes much brighter and its ultimate decline by no means a foregone conclusion.

Business Diary: California propositioned • Thomson's parting shot

California go to vote on a new home dreamed up by the 77-year-old in case anyone doubt about how problems facing the re, Jarvis is issue threat—follow up of the free will titian.

what saving the the horrible fate seems to us all," his latest, com- letter to voters.

European "tax" policies changed, he says, "the pattern which within its world leadership."

the masterminded a couple of years successfully called tax cut despite of politicians and s.

to make Milton, k like an arch- ret. he is now vision 9 which te taxes to be

The diatribe with which Lord Thomson of Monifieth ends his three-year chairmanship of the Advertising Standards Authority today poses an interesting question: what will his friend Roy Jenkins make of it all?

Thomson, one-time editor of *Dandy*, later Labour Joint Foreign Minister, lambasts the European Commission for trying to put British and other European advertisers "in a straitjacket over the statutory regulation of advertising."

The president of the commission is, of course, Jenkins, and Thomson, when he was just plain George, was a Eurocrat commissioner himself before joining the ASA.

Thomson accuses the commission of being over-zealous and says he is convinced that it is folly to try to ran people's daily lives from Brussels.

Apart from wondering if Jenkins is also starting to think that some of the directives coming out of Brussels are going too far, there is the intriguing question of this elusive animal, a new party of the centre.

Jenkins might be expected to be at the centre of such a centre, and so would the exceptionally moderate Thomson. But where, one wonders, would the thing stand on Europe?

While the art world continues to die itself in knots over the artistic values of the Salvador Dali retrospective at the Tate Gallery, the man himself has proved that, whatever his aesthetic merits, he is a genius when it comes to capitalizing upon his paintings.

A few years back, Dali produced a work which, for someone who has always had a ready eye for the painting which can be turned into a profitable poster, looked distinctly devoid of marketable qualities.

This particular painting was nonsense until it was viewed through a distorting monocle when it was transformed into a portrait of Abraham Lincoln.

Lincoln in Dalivision", love it or hate it, was not the sort of work by the master of tromp l'oeil destined to hang on the wall of good British middle-class kitchens.

But that is just where you could see it in America. Enterprising publishers Larry Ross (pictured left) and Marty Blinder heard Dali was in New York, phoned him, and man-

aged to fix up an appointment. They flew in from their Los Angeles base three days later, bought "Lincoln in Dalivision" and the right to print 1,200 lithographs of it signed by Dali. That edition has just sold at \$530 a copy, raking in around \$900,000.

Street headquarters and is officially described as "not very desirable."

I am able to reveal that CBI officials, in their rare moments of rest, retire to this subterranean refuge and mull over the finer points of the latest warnings of doom by thrashing ping-pong balls and hearing around weightlifting equipment. The CBI rules out extrava-



gances such as swimming pools and squash courts in their new home, now being smartened up at a cost of up to £3.5m. But there will be showers and changing rooms, which, supposing that the CBI does not intend to follow some of its new near neighbours into the sauna business, does suggest something strenuous.

Regulars on that great white bird in the sky can expect to have a good deal of pestering from their offspring in the next few weeks.

British Airways has finally introduced a cut-price fare on Concorde. For £185.25 one-way, children below 12 will be able to fly on the supersonic route between Heathrow and Washington during July and August. There is a catch, of course. At least one parent has to accompany the lucky mite, paying the full fare of £741 one way.

The deal is being introduced to take up some of the slack which affects the Washington route during the summer when the number of passengers—or what BA quaintly calls the "load factor"—falls from the customary 65-70 per cent to around 50 per cent.

The personnel manager at the Ivanhoe Hotel, hard by the TUC in Bloomsbury, London, is called Richard Argument. His coffee shop manager is known as Manuel. It is being put about in labour circles that this accounts from the Family Towers-style decisions of the TUC general council which regularly adjourns to the hotel for refreshment. But who, one wonders, takes the part of Sybil?

David Hewson

MIDLAND INDUSTRIES

Difficult Trading Conditions

	15 month period ended 31st Dec 1979	12 month period ended 30th Sept 1978
Turnover	£28,940	£20,843
Profit before tax	£2,503	£2,114
Earnings per share (annualised for 1979)	14.73p	15.99p
Dividends per share	3p	1.16p

"Trading conditions caused major problems to the company, due to the overriding results of national strikes in both the transport and engineering industries which affected our customers and suppliers in a very serious way and resulted in considerably increased operating costs to the company. Whilst conditions continue to be difficult nationally the main activities of the company are trading satisfactorily. The company will continue its policy of rationalisation, and expansion will be sought either through new markets in the company's current trading activities or by acquisition if the opportunity arises."

E. C. Marsland, Chairman

IRONFOUNDERS AND AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERS
Heath Town Works, Wolverhampton WV10 0DD

commodities

[illegible]

Discount market

Credit remained in short supply yesterday and moderate assistance was requested from the Bank of England. This was in the form of moderate purchases of local authority bills direct from the houses, and small overnight loans to three or four houses at 17 per cent M.L.R.

The shortage was made up of three small factors. Balances were run down across the long holiday weekend, there was a take-up of Treasury bills to finance, and the market repaid the loans made by the Bank on Friday.

Houses encountered fairly sizeable calling by the clearers at the outset and were unable to make much progress

Money Market

Rates.

Bank of England Minimum Lending Rate 12 1/2%
Previously changed 11 1/2%
Official Bank Rate 12 1/2%
Overseas Bank Rate 12 1/2%
Bank of India 7 3/4%
Treasury Bill: 3 months 12 1/2%
6 months 12 1/2%
12 months 12 1/2%
Prime Bank Bill: (1st) 12 1/2%
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Foreign exchange report

Sterling made further strong progress against both the dollar and other major currencies yesterday. At the close the pound was below its best with a 2.55 cent gain at 2.3705 compared with a 74.95 cent close of 2.3450 on Monday. The Bank of England is allowing for an adjustment in rates to take into account overseas

Sterling Spot and Forward

[illegible]

Sterling: Markets

Australia	2 052-2 0228
Bahrain	9 2410-9 2410
Banladesh	9 2430-9 2430
Bhutan	104-104 5
Bolivia	21 0275-21 0213
Brazil	per at Atlanta
Bulgaria	0 02110-0 02110
Canada	5 1130-5 1430
China	50 725-40 25
Colombia	7 290-2 2900
Costa Rica	2 2100-2 2100
Cuba	0 02020-0 02020
Czechia	1 0455-1 0455

Dollar Spot Rates

Ireland	2,179,311
Canada	1,157,119
Kenya	3,938,118
Belgium	26,242,221
Dem. Rep. Congo	5,451,553
West Germany	1,731,171
Portugal	46,748,748
Spain	62,70,899
Italy	8,550,500
Norway	4,455,455
Tanzania	4,100,100
Sweden	4,161,614
Japan	219,03,219

EMS European Currency Rates

	ECU central rate	average rate	% change from central rate	% change from average	discrepancy from average
British pound	2s 7d	48.417	3.84	0.62	3.33
Japanese yen	360/100	360.000	0.00	0.00	0.00
German mark	1936M	25.215	3.23	0.41	2.82
French franc	547/100	547.000	0.00	0.00	0.00
Italian lire	200/100	200.000	0.00	0.00	0.00
Irish punt	66/100	66.000	3.21	0.19	3.02
Belgian franc	200/100	200.000	0.00	0.00	0.00

a. shows a rise for the ECU, therefore positive change under bank currency.

b. shows a fall for the franc, so a fall in the ECU, and for the lire a under divergence factor.

c. fluctuation calculated by the Theory.

Gold

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rins. 3514 50.
Krugstaud 1per colic: 3504-504 (223.75
25.75)
Nations: am: 3135-134, 355 75-56.75.

Euro-\$ Deposits

...call... seven days...
...month... three months...
...months...

Options

Company news and special situations continued to dominate a rather subdued traded options market yesterday. Total contracts fell to 377, where Rascal drew most interest with 103 contracts as the

Fujitsu net profits up 45.8 pc

International

Fujitsu, Japan's leading manufacturer of telecommunications and information equipment, said yesterday its parent company net profit rose 45.8 per cent in the year to March 31 to 15,645m yen (£28.7m) from 10,732m yen the year before.

A spokesman traced the jump to brisk sales of semi-conductors and foreign exchange gains, which alone came to about 5,000m yen, he said.

Total sales were 501,000m yen, up 13.6 per cent. Profits rose to 21.13 yen a share from

International

14.71 yen in the previous year. Sales of electronic parts, including semi-conductors, were 56,977m yen, up 99.1 per cent. Sales of semi-conductors accounted for 80 per cent of the total electronic parts sales. Semi-conductor sales were brisk both in the domestic and overseas markets. Exports, however, rose especially sharply,

C Itoh optimistic

C. Itoh and Co hopes to raise its dividend for the current year to five yen a share from the three yen paid last year, a spokesman said yesterday in

The improvement will be backed by an expected growth in domestic import transactions, especially for oil and other fuels.

The company said it expects to report an after-tax profit of about 5,000m yen (£9.1m) for the year ending next March 31, sharply up from 2,730m yen last year.

A spokesman said the improved business performance was helped by increased sales in all divisions, including export, import and offshore transactions.

Marubeni profits doubled

Marubeni Corp yesterday reported a 117 per cent rise in after-tax profits to 9,560m yen (£17.5m) for all the year of March 31.

Marubeni said it expects its after-tax profits for this year to be almost unchanged from last year.

Sales are expected to rise to about 10 trillion yen from 8.39 trillion yen last year, it said.

Marubeni plans to declare an unchanged dividend of six yen a share for the current year. Earnings per share last year rose to 13.21 yen from 6.19 yen. The company attributed the rise in profits mainly to a decline in special losses in connexion with liquidation of affiliated companies. Special losses fell to 2,680m yen from 12,260m

Allianz sees slower growth

Adrianz Versicherungs-AG of West Germany expects the growth in its premium revenue this year to slow from a record rise of 17 per cent to DM10.5 bn (about £2,430m) in 1979, according to **Herr Wolfgang Schieren**, chairman of the country's largest insurance group.

Herr Schieren said that in the first four months, the premium income growth was 7 per cent and said Allianz expected it to level off to a growth rate of 5 per cent for all of 1980.

For the parent company, profit per share was DM31.20, up from DM30.50.

Wall Street

New York, May 27.—Stock prices rose in moderate trading this morning with the Dow Jones industrial average up about four

Among the most active issues, IBM rose $\frac{1}{2}$ to 55 $\frac{1}{2}$. Texaco $\frac{1}{2}$ to

Becton Dickinson lost one to 33½. American Home Products is not going ahead with its plan to buy about 2½ per cent of Becton's stock.

ton Mining gold search

Mineral, the Australian best known for its gold finds, is now exploring it, has deal with another company, Cullus, explore a concession

An alternative is that Cullus could take 10 per cent until the completion of feasibility studies. An earlier licence agreement with another Australian company, York Resources, commits Cullus and York to equal shares in an exploration venture on the same property.

The licence, which has to be honoured by Ashton, is to explore over an area of 132 square kilometres near Omeo in eastern Victoria.

Recent Issues

[illegible]

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS			
1492	12	Algonquin Can Rly	55
81	41	Calcutta Elec	45
349	309	E Surr Wtr 4.95	1382
14	29	Essex Wtr 3.55	30
180	250	Essex Wtr 3.55	30
124	114	Essex Wtr 3.55	30
349	309	Imp Cont Gas	850
124	114	Milford Docks	115
349	309	Sunderling Wtr	250

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Price, a Interim payment passed, f Price at C
Dividend and yield exclude a special payment
F, 100, 100, 100, 100, 100, 100, 100, 100, 100
Capital distribution, f, 100, 100, 100, 100, 100
at free, f Price adjusted for late dealing
significant date.



Residential property



Cluttons

WOODHAM FERRERS

In a beautiful rural position enjoying distant southern views.



An impressive and attractive listed 16th Century Manor House. Reception hall, 2 cloakrooms, 3 reception rooms, sauna/solarium, breakfast room, kitchen and utility room, principal suite of bedroom, dressing room and en suite bathroom, 8 further bedrooms and 2 bathrooms. Oil central heating. Modern triple garage. Timbered garden and grounds with 2 miles. Part walled kitchen garden. In all the grounds extend to about 10 acres.

Details from Grosvenor Street Office, as below.

CAVERSHAM

Reading 1 mile (London 20 minutes).

An interesting modern Family House in an exclusive position with frontage to the River Thames. Entrance hall, cloakroom, sitting/dining room, study, modern kitchen/breakfast room, utility room, 3 bedrooms, bathroom, 2 shower rooms. Oil fired central heating. Double garage and boat house. Garden.

Joint Agents: R. R. Clark & Partners, 37/28 Market Place, Reading, Tel. 01155 5155 and Cluttons, Grosvenor Street Office, as below.

NARBOROUGH

Swansea 5 miles. King's Lynn 10 miles.

A charming and manageable stone built country house in a truly rural and available situation with lovely views. Recently extended and refitted to a high standard. Entrance hall, drawing room, sitting room, dining room, study, kitchen/breakfast room with Aga, 4 bedrooms, bathroom and shower room. Oil central heating. Double garage. Well established gardens of over 3 acres. Offers invited around £150,000.

Joint Agents: R. R. Clark & Partners, 37/28 Market Place, Reading, Tel. 01155 5155 and Cluttons, Grosvenor Street Office, as below.

LUCKFIELD

Reading 1 mile (London 20 minutes).

A substantial late Victorian house, at present used as a school but suitable for residential or other purposes and situated close to the main road and railway station of this small town. Approx. 3,350 sq. ft. Hallway, cloakroom, 8 ground floor rooms, 9 first floor rooms with kitchen and bathroom and hall, large cloakroom, dining room, kitchen, scullery and domestic offices on the garden floor. Tarmac road frontage. Single garage and terrace gardens. In all about a quarter of an acre.

Details from joint Agents: R. R. Clark & Partners, 37/28 Market Place, Reading, Tel. 01155 5155 and Cluttons, Grosvenor Street Office, as below.

SHOCKERWICK

Reading 1 mile (London 20 minutes).

A charming and manageable stone built country house in a truly rural and available situation with lovely views. Recently extended and refitted to a high standard. Entrance hall, drawing room, sitting room, dining room, study, kitchen/breakfast room with Aga, 4 bedrooms, bathroom and shower room. Oil central heating. Double garage. Well established gardens of over 3 acres. Offers invited around £150,000.

Joint Agents: R. R. Clark & Partners, 37/28 Market Place, Reading, Tel. 01155 5155 and Cluttons, Grosvenor Street Office, as below.

HORSTED KEYNES

Reading 1 mile (London 20 minutes).

An attractive Family House on the edge of a village close to excellent commuter facilities. Hall, cloakroom, 2 reception rooms, kitchen, breakfast room, utility room, 4/5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 shower rooms. Oil central heating. 3 Garages. Garden of about 1 acre.

Joint Agents: Taylor & Testa, Dalrymple-Hay, 51 Perryman Road, Haywards, Tel. 0444 41111 and Cluttons, Grosvenor Street Office, as below.

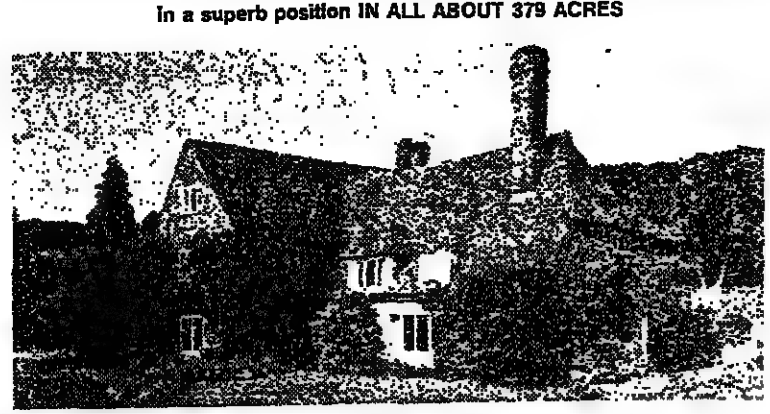
CLUTTONS

Grosvenor Street Office, as below.

KENT

AN EXCEPTIONAL RESIDENTIAL, AGRICULTURAL AND SPORTING ESTATE

In a superb position in ALL ABOUT 375 ACRES



9 miles Canterbury and Ashford. London 1 hour (Cannon St. & Charing X)

An ideal country house of character with reception hall, drawing room, study recess, dining room, kitchen, utility room, flower room 5 bedrooms and 2 bathrooms. Staff annex: 3 bedrooms, kitchen, living room and bathroom. Two cottages each with 3 bedrooms, kitchen, 2 living rooms and bathroom.

A GOOD QUALITY COMPACT ARABLE FARMING UNIT WITH 120 ACRES OF WOODLAND

For Sale by Auction on Friday 20th June 1980

Details from Canterbury Office: 17 New Dover Road, Canterbury, Kent CT1 3AQ.

Tel. 0227 51155

CAMBRIDGESHIRE

Between Huntingdon and Peterborough

GLATTON HALL FARM

An excellent Agricultural investment

with

2 Farmhouses 2 Cottages

First Class Farm Buildings. Productive Farmland.

Let and producing £15,950

In all 607 ACRES

Freehold for Sale Privately

Details from Grosvenor Street Office, as below.

ROYAL BATH & WEST SHOW

SHEPTON MALLET

Wednesday May 28th to Saturday May 31st

For the convenience of our clients we are on Stand L549

74 Grosvenor Street London W1X 9DD Tel. 01-491 2768

and Westminster Edinburgh Bath Wells Canterbury Harrogate Oxford Arundel Kensington Chelsea Middle East

OXFORDSHIRE

NEAR HENLEY ON THAMES

Well appointed Riverside property in 24 acres/262 feet river frontage. Colonial style with private drive approach. Hall, Cloakroom, 3 reception rooms, modern kitchen. Principal Suite of Bedroom, Dressing Room, luxury Bathroom. Guest suite of Bedroom and Bathroom. Single bedroom, utility room with access to first floor flat of Sitting Room, Bedroom and Bathroom. Large Attic storage. Garden sheds, three car Garage. Delightful gardens and grounds include terrace, lawns, rose garden, weeping willows. Kitchen garden, planting green, etc. Full gas central heating.

SIMMONS & SONS,

32 Bell Street, Henley on Thames. (Tel: 2525).

FRINGE OF THE CHILTERN

Convenient to Henley on Thames and Reading. Mature detached individual single storey property in attractive large secluded garden. Drive approach. Hall, spacious lounge/dining room, fitted kitchen, utility room, Larder, Store Room, 3 Bedrooms, Shower Room, Bath room, Cloakroom. Double Garage. Garden workshop and store sheds. Oil fired central heating. Freehold offers around £75,000.

SIMMONS & SONS,

32 Bell Street, Henley on Thames. (Tel: 2525).

Readers are strongly advised to seek legal advice before entering into any money or signing any agreement to acquire land or property overseas.

PROFESSIONAL COACHING@EXHIBITION MATCHES@S&A SWIMMING POOL@TENNIS COURTS@WATER SKIING@GOLF

Luxury Villas in Squash Village

YOUR 2 WEEK SHARE FROM ONLY

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own publicity?



A black and white cartoon illustration of a baby. The baby has a large, open mouth as if crying or shouting, with sweat drops on its forehead. It is holding a rattle in its right hand. The baby is wearing a onesie with a polka-dot pattern. There are motion lines around the baby's feet and the rattle, suggesting movement.

THE TIMES BIRTHS COLUMN.
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PERSONAL CHOICE



all kinds of everything in All Kinds of Dana on 10

no doubt that we are being invaded. Not content with their goods all over the world, the Japanese have sorting their factories as well, British Leyland and C and Hitachi, Rank and Toshiba—all these are tie-ups to indicate more and more Japanese involvement in the British economy. In the final programme of the series, The Risk Business (BBC 1, 9.25) looks at panacea have set about creating new markets for in Britain and asks whether this poses a threat to us. For example, what would happen to our car industry or Toyota, Japan's biggest automobile combine, move in after Honda? Keiran Prendiville and Bill investigate, and also report on some new management techniques being brought in by Japanese firms. The series is a man who has developed an entirely new way of doing things. He dates wooden buildings by examining joints used by the carpenters who constructed them. In his own home he is in the process of building a new house. He is in the process of building a new house. He is in the process of building a new house.

SYMBOLS MEAN: (STEREO); (BLACK AND WHITE);

Broadcasting Guide

Edited by David Sinclair

TELEVISION

BBC 1

6.40 am Open University. 6.40 The Case of William Tyndale. 7.00 Widowed—A Life After Death. 7.30 Maths: Complex Integration. Closedown at 7.55. 10.40 International Cricket: England against the West Indies in a 55-over match for the Prudential Trophy. Closedown at 12.50. 1.15 News and weather. 1.30 Heads and Tails with Derek Griffiths (r). 1.45 Cricket. 3.55 Play School: Today's story is The Duck-keeper of Uchfont. 4.20 Heyy, it's the King: Cartoon (r). 4.30 The Record Breakers with Roy Castle and Norris McWhirter (r). 4.55 John Craven's Newsround. 5.05 Huntingtower: Part 3 of John Buchan's appealing story about a prince and a girl. 5.15 The Wombles (r). 5.35 News with Peter Woods. 5.45 Nationwide. 6.50 Can Can: The 1960 film ver-

sion of the classic Cole Porter musical, starring Frank Sinatra, Shirley Maizland, Maurice Chevalier, Louis Jourdan and Julie Prowse. 9.00 News with Richard Baker. 9.25 The Risk Business: Land of the Rising Yen. How Japanese businessmen are setting up in Britain (see Personal Choice). 10.00 Sportnight: Harry Carpenter and Alan Weeks introduce the Martin Luther King Memorial Cup from Queens Ice Skating Club. Apart from the inevitable John Curry and Robin Cousins there are world pairs champions Tai and Gordon Macmillan (USA), Christopher Dean and Jayne Torvill, the British ice dance champs and many other stars, including the amazing Canadian 12-year-old Tracey Watman. 10.50 Target: Fringe Banking. Hackett has only 24 hours to find out what major crime is being planned. 11.40 News headlines and weather.

versus the West Indies at Headingley. 6.55 Swin instructs on the classic front crawl stroke. 7.20 News with subtitles for the hard of hearing. 7.30 Chronicle: Search for the Master Carpenters. Dating wooden buildings (see Personal Choice). 8.20 Arena: In Their Own Image. Film about two women photog-

graphers Linda Benedict-Jones and Jo Spence, who for different reasons decided to point their cameras at themselves. 9.00 Games of Love and Loneliness: First British TV showing of a game (naturally) 1976 Swedish film (subtitles) about a pair of star-crossed lovers in 19th century Sweden. 10.00 News. 10.30 Dance Month Preview. 11.40 News. 11.50 Cricket.

BBC 2

6.40 am Open University. 6.40 Systems Organization. 7.05 Fertilization and Implantation. 7.30 Emotion. Closedown at 7.55. 10.30 Gharbar: Magazine programme for Asian women. Closedown at 10.45. 11.00 Play School: Same as BBC 1 at 3.55. Closedown at 11.25. 4.00 International Cricket: England

2.45 Fantasy Island: Marcia gets into a state facing the prospect of starting high school. 5.15 News. 6.00 Thames News. 6.35 Help: with Joan Shenton. 6.45 Coproduction Strike: The course of whatever it is does not run smoothly for Mike Baldwin and Pauline Stringer. 7.15 Football: The European Championship Final. It's hard to keep up with all the cups these days. Live coverage from Madrid of the final between the Netherlands and West Germany. 7.30 News. 7.45 The Brady Bunch: Marcia gets into a state facing the prospect of starting high school. 8.15 News. 8.30 The Brady Bunch: Marcia gets into a state facing the prospect of starting high school. 8.45 News. 9.00 Thames News. 9.35 Help: with Joan Shenton. 9.45 Coproduction Strike: The course of whatever it is does not run smoothly for Mike Baldwin and Pauline Stringer. 10.15 Football: The European Championship Final. It's hard to keep up with all the cups these days. Live coverage from Madrid of the final between the Netherlands and West Germany. 10.30 News. 10.45 The Brady Bunch: Marcia gets into a state facing the prospect of starting high school. 11.15 News. 11.30 The Brady Bunch: Marcia gets into a state facing the prospect of starting high school. 11.45 News. 11.50 Thames Arts: with Richard Cork. 12.15 Close: Dame Peggy Ashcroft reports on Sir Philip Sidney's The Bargaun.

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Radio 4

6.00 am News Briefing. 6.10 Farming Today. 6.30 Today. 7.00, 8.00 News. 7.30, 8.30 Headlines. 8.45 The Best of Myles (3). 9.00 News. 9.05 Mid-Week. 10.00 News. 10.02 Gardener's Question Time. 10.30 Daily Service. 10.45 Village Diary (5). 11.00 News. 11.05 Baker's Dozen. 12.00 Cricket. 12.05 pm You and Yours. 12.27 Just a Minute. 12.55 Weather. 1.00 The World at One. 1.40 The Archers. 2.00 News. 2.02 Woman's Hour. 3.00 News. 3.02 Listen With Mother. 3.15 Play: The Great God Mogo, by Barry Oakley. 3.40 Children's Hour. 4.45 Story: The Songwriter, by Jenny Hobbings. 5.00 PM. 5.05 News. 5.10 The Archers. 5.15 Children's Hour. 5.45 Person to Person. 6.45 Film on 4. 9.30 Kaleidoscope. 10.00 News. 10.02 The Archers. 10.05 The World at One. 10.30 The Archers. 10.45 News. 10.47 Woman's Hour. 11.00 News. 11.02 The Archers. 11.05 The World at One. 11.30 The Archers. 11.45 News. 11.47 Woman's Hour. 12.00 News. 12.02 The Archers. 12.05 The World at One. 12.30 The Archers. 12.45 News. 12.47 Woman's 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